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MISCELLANEOUS.

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General Summary.

The continued and heavy Rains of the last two days, with the strong breezes and frequent squalls of wind from the N. E. that have accompanied it, have been unfavourable for the Dawks from all quarters; and accordingly, the Shipping Reports and Letters which are usually issued before noon have not reached us until the evening, at an hour when the business of the day should be closing rather than just entering upon. A Public Editor, however, is one of the few persons who cannot well postpone to the morrow what it is his duty to perform to day; and neither wind nor rain, fast nor festival, sickness nor health can excuse him from the task of sending forth his daily portion of mental food to be produced by him for the gratification of others, whether the supply of materials be scanty or abundant, or the Political and Literary Stock exhausted or overflowing. Even the approaching Holidays, to which all other classes of public men look forward with hopes of relaxation and enjoyment in some temporary excursion from home, offer no prospect of relief to him, not even for a solitary day. But it is not our object to complain—our aim is simply to shew cause why we should not be too hastily judged of, when circumstances over which we have no controul may occasionally render our pages less varied and less interesting in their contents than the Reader could desire. As far as our own enjoyments are concerned, we can safely say that they are never greater than when employed in the agreeable labour of endeavouring to delight and inform others;—and we have the consolation to believe that there are few persons whose public duties are performed more truly *con amore* than our own; and few whose necessary occupation comes nearer to that which the most unfettered choice would select, as combining more of the useful and agreeable than most others that could be named. In truth, if we were only convinced that our Readers felt half the pleasure in reading, that we do in writing, selecting, compiling, and arranging for the pages of the JOURNAL, we should be content. It has become, we know, to many, a necessary part of their daily enjoyment, and that probably in porportion to their distance from the Presidency; to us, however, it perhaps more so than to any other individual, and if this should only prove the existence of inordinate vanity, in attaching value to the labour of one's own hands (and this we are too frank to deny) it has at least this counterbalancing good, that it is perhaps the surest and strongest pledge that the Reader could possess of our never neglecting an opportunity to enhance the value of our pages, and by consequence to add to his gratification, in the steady maintenance of just principles and the diffusion of useful information, blending together the important and agreeable in such proportions as to please many and benefit all,—the nearer we approach to this, at least, the greater will be our reward.

Reverting to the consideration of News, we have selected from every source within our reach, whatever appeared of sufficient importance to deserve republication, both from the French Papers last received, and the English Journals previously in our possession. These last have not been half exhausted, and many indeed of April and May scarcely examined at all, so constant is the tendency to leap from one month to another without taking the pains to fill up the intermediate space in any thing like re-

gular order. We shall do our best occasionally to remedy this defect; and in pursuance of this plan, here introduce a circumstance that seems to have slipped through all hands without the prominent notice, which, for the honor of Legitimacy, it so richly deserves.

It is to be feared (to use the soft and gentle terms of one of our Contemporaries) that Austria and her vassal states find it necessary to treat the Italians with additional *rigour*. We quote two instances which have been stated in Parliament, without any contradiction, by Lord JOHN RUSSELL.

"A person was lately condemned to the galleys for life by the Supreme Court of Turin, for a crime thus described by the Court itself, "having a propensity to the Constitutional System!!" A Marquis, a subject of the Pope, was lately arrested at Venice by the Austrians, his papers seized, and condemned to death on suspicion of his principles! This was commuted to ten years' imprisonment; but that imprisonment was in a solitary cell, loaded with irons, deprived of pen, ink, paper, and of all communication with his friends, and allowed to walk in the open air for only half an hour every day. This unfortunate nobleman, at the time of passing this sentence, had a young wife and two children—the wife at the same time very near her confinement!"

Such is the crime, in the eyes of these Emperors and Kings, of mortals who

"Dare to ponder for themselves,
To weigh Kings in the balance—and to speak
Of Freedom, the forbidden fruit —."

French Papers.—From these papers we have extracted a few additional notices:—

The following version of the disturbance at Valencia (noticed yesterday) is giving by the RUCHE D'AQUITAINE of the 14th of June, under the head of "Spanish News," Madrid, June 3d. A Courier extraordinary has arrived this moment from Valencia, with news of the highest importance. The Cortes assembled at ten o'clock last night, and alarm is in the capital. The hatred which so long existed between the National Militia, the inhabitants and the Artillery, has at last burst forth. The latter wished to celebrate the Anniversary of the King on the 30th, to the shouts of "*Vive le roi absolu! a bas le Constitution*—(Which we may translate)—"UP WITH THE ABSOLUTE TYRANT! DOWN WITH LAW AND LIBERTY!" The Militia to the number of 300 men took arms, and compelled them to shut themselves up in the fort, whence they launched forth their seditious cries. The National Militia mounted to the assault, gained possession of the citadel, and put 80 of the Artillery to the sword; and General Elio, being found in the same place, was not spared. The result of this catastrophe is unknown; but it is understood that many Royalists had been massacred in the city, and up to the 3d of June the disorder and confusion still continued. According to other accounts General Elio had escaped.

An extract of a Letter dated the 8th of June, says—"Persons from the Spanish frontier state that on the 4th of June, the division of the Rebel Misas, after having fought a very bloody battle in the vicinity of Massanet, had entered that village, imposed a contribution on the Constitutionalists, which they either could not or would not pay. In consequence of this refusal they seized upon the authorities, who were carried away as hostages.

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Only two Royalist Officers are said to have been killed in this action. It is stated that the inhabitants of Junguera were in alarm on account of a division of 3000 Royalists roaming in the neighbourhood, who are called the valiant defenders of the throne and the altar. A report latterly prevailed that a general officer of great fame was at the head of 15,000 Catalonian Royalists.

A. M. de Friac, (CAPITAINE EN disponibilité,) Chevalier of the Royal Order of the Legion of Honour, fell in a duel at Bourdeaux on the 13th of June. His adversary was an old Aide-de-Camp of General Clausel. M. de Friac is said to have been much regretted by all the zealous royalists. The ecclesiastical laws established in France, refusing Christian Burial to persons killed in a duel, his friends did not attempt to have the prayers of the Church recited over his body; which was however buried with Military honours, the earth being thrown over it amid general cries of "Vive le Roi!" repeated with that accent of enthusiasm and frankness which has always characterised the faithful 41st!"

An extract of a private Letter dated Trieste the 5th of June, says, on the authority of letters from Vienna, that peace was still doubtful, but the Emperor of Russia, in concert with the other great powers of Europe, had determined on abandoning the Greeks to their fate, leaving to the Turks the power of exterminating this unhappy race.—*Hurkarn.*

Paris, June 17, 1822.—Yesterday the King granted a private audience to the Prince of Wirtemberg.

His Majesty held a Levee yesterday, and afterwards went out for an airing.

Monsieur is slightly indisposed with an affection in the knees.

The Duke and Duchess of Angouleme walked in procession yesterday at St. Cloud, at the solemnity of the Fete Dieu.

The Duchess of Berry arrived at St. Cloud on Saturday evening from Rosny.

The debate of the Spanish Cortes, on the 3d instant, was stormy in the extreme. M. Bertrand de Lys charged the Minister of War (Don Martinez de la Rosa) with being the cause of all the troubles in Valencia, and an accomplice in the conspiracy. A proposition of M. de Lys, requiring the Minister to render an account, why he did not prevent tumult and bloodshed at Valencia, was read a first time.

The Duke of Cumberland left Berlin on the 6th instant for Carlsbad.

In the British House of Commons on Wednesday night, the debate was resumed on Mr. Western's proposition relative to the Cash Payment's Resumption Bill. The motion of Mr. W. was lost by a majority in favour of Mr. Huskisson's amendment of 194 to 30.

The German Journals contain nothing new upon the affairs of the Levant.

During his Majesty's residence at St. Cloud, persons upon obtaining tickets, will be allowed to view the apartments when the King is taking his airings.

Letters from Madrid of the 3d instant, state that an insurrection has broken forth in Andalusia, and that the greatest consternation prevails at Madrid.

The certainty of the maintenance of peace was so great at St. Petersburg on the 24th ultimo, that the exchange upon Paris rose from 101 to 104. The exchange upon London rose in a still greater proportion.

On Friday night the capital was visited with a violent thunder-storm, accompanied with torrents of rain. The lightning struck the Haile aux Bles, but being attracted by the conductor which surmounts it, no damage was sustained. Several chimneys were thrown in its vicinity.

The French Academy held an extraordinary sitting on Tuesday, when M. Villemain read a fragment of his translation of Cicero's dialogue *De Republica*, recently discovered at Rome;

the Marquis of Lally Tolland proceeded in reading his tragedy entitled, *Tua thal Teamar*, or the restoration of the Irish monarchy: and Count Daru read a fable translated from the Russian, entitled *L'Aigle et l'Araignee*.

At Niort the thermometer has marked for several days, 96 and 98 degrees of Fahrenheit.

The Prince de Hohenlohe is now at Vienna. His pretended miraculous cures are considerably below par.

On the day of St. Louis (Aug. 25th) there will be a public exhibition at Lille of the productions of the Fine Arts. Both French and foreign artists are invited to send their works and the expense of conveyance backwards and forwards will be paid by the municipal administration. A gold medal will be given as a prize for the best work in the exhibition, and a silver medal for the best production in each class.

The *Bulletin des Lois* contains an Ordinance, enjoining all waggoners and carters to yield half the pavement to travelling-carriages upon pain of the fines prescribed by art. 475 of the Criminal Code.

The Canton of Lausanne has lately adopted a uniform system of weights and measures founded upon the metrical system of France.

The Steam-vessel, the TELEGRAPH, destined to the service of the coasts of the Mediterranean, has been detained in the port of Agen since the 4th inst. for want of water.

On Wednesday and Thursday 32 journeymen carpenters and sawyers were sentenced to terms of imprisonment from one to three months, for combining to raise the price of the wages 10 sous per day.

Upon the Northern coasts near Sircemstadt, 8000 barrels of herrings have recently been caught.

The clock of Hotel de Ville is now lighted up nightly, so that the hour may be ascertained as well as in the day. A considerable crowd assembles every evening to witness this novel experiment.

Great repairs are now making in the church and other buildings which formerly belonged to the Irish Benedictines in the rue St. Jacques, and it is said, that this church, which for some time has been used as a manufactory is to be restored to Divine Worship.

At the late Leipsic fair a great number of copies were sold of the English *Magna Charta*, printed in letters of gold.

A woman at Arras gave birth on the 1st instant, to three children, of whom one only survives. It is remarkable that these children were born three months before the usual term, and each of them had two teeth.

Countess of Dartmouth.—Yesterday morning the Countess of Dartmouth was safely delivered of a son and heir at his Lordship's house in Berkeley-square. We are happy to add, her Ladyship and her infant son are in a far way of doing well.—*Globe.*

Mary Queen of Scots.—The Veil of Mary, Queen of Scots, bequeathed by Cardinal York to Sir J. C. Hippisley, and now in his possession, has elicited a long description from one of the foremost of the German literati. A plate has been engraved from it.

Hair Dresser.—A wager took place on the 27th ult. by J. Gornall, hair-dresser, of Scotland road, who undertook to shave 60 men in an hour, which he completed in three fourths of the time. He proceeded, how ever, till the expiration of the hour, when he had shaved eighty-two in a masterly style.—*Liverpool Paper.*

Earl of St. Vincent.—Yesterday the venerable Earl of St. Vincent came to town and took his seat for the first time in this Parliament, for the purpose of giving his proxy in support of the Catholic Bill. When it is considered that his Lordship, now in his 88th year, and feeble in bodily strength, undertook the journey for the sole purpose of giving in aid his last effort

for the Catholic cause, it strongly marks the interest he takes upon it. Nay so much does he feel, that before he left his house, he declared that he would go, although like his illustrious friend Grattan, he should perish in the attempt.—*John Bull.*

Medicine.—A case of singular interest has, we understand, lately fallen under the observation of Dr. W. Pickells, one of the Physicians to a Dispensary, that of a female, aged about 25 years, in which the larvæ of a great number of insects of the beetle and fly kind, were discharged alive from the stomach. Several of the larvæ of the beetle kind, though discharged upwards of a fortnight since, remain still alive, in health and vigour. They consist, besides the head, of twelve joints, and are furnished with six feet—some exceed an inch in length. The young woman laboured, at intervals, during a long time past, under vomiting of blood, and the most violent convulsions, which have been considerably alleviated by the discharge of the insects. The probable supposition is, that the ova, or eggs, were taken in by the mouth, and deposited and hatched in the stomach. The case, we understand, will shortly appear in a detailed form, in a distinguished medical publication.

Lisbon Papers.—On Thursday, (May 30), we supplied an extract from the Lisbon Papers, relative to the communication of the Minister of Justice to the Cortes, on the dangerous intrigues of certain persons against the Constitution, as also the advice of the Committee appointed to consider of it. This advice was "that Government should be authorised for the space of one month to proceed against such individuals, whether private persons or public officers, by removing them from one part of the kingdom to the other, as it should think fit." No names were mentioned, but the TIMES of this morning, (June 1) from a private source, enables us to give a list of them:—

Places of Removal.	Names of Persons.
To Guarda	Ex-brigadier TELLES JORDAO.
To Monte Mor o Novo.....	Major PIMENTA, coming from Rio de Janeiro.
To the same.....	Dr. QUINA.
To Arganil.....	The Dominican Friar MEXIE, well known at Paris.
To Monforte de Rio Levri..	The Colonel of Militia CAHEIRO.
To Castello Lindoso.....	The Quartermaster of the Reg. 18 Futlano MACEFAIA.
To S. Vicente do Bine.....	Ex-Captain MOR. SIMOENS.
Out of the kingdom.....	Futlano PINETE.
Rio de Janeiro	ANTONIO TELLES, brother of the Marquis of Penalva.
Quinto do Lapa.....	The Grand Prior, brother of ANT-TELLES.
Torrai'	The Grand Prior of the Order of Christ.

Having borrowed the facts from the TIMES, we cannot do better than add its observations, to which, in a small compass, nothing can be added.

"This list, though not complete, is correct so far as it goes, and will serve to show the class of persons who are alleged to entertain designs hostile to the new order of things. A Revolution like that of Portugal, which changed the most important institutions of the State, and altered the relative position of the most powerful classes of society, could not in the nature of things have been effected without exciting great discontent, without leaving deep-rooted jealousies and antipathies, and creating enemies in proportion to the reforms which it introduced, the abuses which it checked, or the rights and liberties which it established. The monk, driven from his convent, or stripped of the means of luxurious indulgence—the courtier compelled to pay deference to the rights of the citizen—the judge deprived of the wages of corruption by being obliged to administer the laws in the face of day, and not, as formerly, in secret sittings—and all the agents of Government who trampled on the privileges, or extorted the money of the people, must cherish a hatred of the new order of things amounting almost to horror, and must be disposed to plot for the restoration of the 'olden time.' It is surprising, therefore, in these circumstances, that we should hear of so few con-

spiracies, and that the Cortes should think, as in this case, the public tranquillity sufficiently consulted by granting the Minister of Justice, for the limited period of a month only, the power of dispersing the elements of political danger."

Havanna.—Letters from Havanna, dated April 20, mention that the piracies in the neighbouring seas were greatly diminished, owing to the vigilance and activity of the British and North American cruisers, and the punishments which had been inflicted on some of the old offenders. Should these exertions, however, be relaxed, or should an adequate force not be kept up there, the same disorders may again be expected to take place, as no aid could be received from the Havanna Government; and, indeed, many persons there, both of rank and power, were in favour of their being continued, on the principle of excluding foreigners from any participation in the trade of the Island, which many of the local authorities would openly do, if they did not dread the resentment of the planters and natives, who are determined that no monopoly laws shall come into operation to reduce, as in former times, the value of their produce to nothing. This party have insisted on the Madrid Government making theirs a free port, or place of entrepôt; however, there is a demur, and some time must elapse before the measure can be carried into effect. The last crop of sugars in Cuba has been very abundant. Upwards of 400,000 cases were made the last season, without including a large quantity of muscovades. Whites were selling at three dollars four rials; and Browns, at 2 doll. 5 c. per arroba.

St. Petersburg. April 30.—The result of the mission of M. de Tatischeff, who is arrived here, was already known from his principal Secretary, who was here a week before him. The Powers of Europe will take, it is said, measures in common with respect to Turkey, in concert with Russia, which, it is asserted, has engaged not to act separately in this affair.

M. de Leibzeltern and Sir Charles Bagot are very active, and have frequent conferences with Counts Nesselrode and Capo d'Istria. The Emperor Alexander is said to be invited by the Emperor Francis to a congress.

The Court of Vienna has proposed the Court of London as arbitrator in the differences between Russia and the Porte. It seems that our Cabinet has, for the present abandoned the idea of attacking Turkey. All the preparations for the Emperor's journey are made. He will go, it is thought, by way of Wilna to Warsaw, and thence to Vienna and Italy.

United States.—The whole population of the United States, with the exception of a district in South Carolina, supposed to contain from 35 to 30,000, is 9,625,744.—*American Paper.*

Parliament.—The prorogation of Parliament will, it is understood not take place before the middle of July. The business before it might easily be terminated earlier; but it is said that Ministers wish to prolong it, in order to prevent the King from going abroad, which he cannot do until the Session concludes. The expenses which must be incurred by the Royal travels are considered extremely objectionable in the present distressed state of the country.

King's County.—*County Tipperary.*—We regret to state that a house was burnt two nights ago near Couloch, in the King's County, making the sixth which has been consumed in this neighbourhood during the last month—it is supposed to have been done from design. A house has been burnt near Thurles, County Tipperary, under circumstances of a very peculiar nature, indeed to which, perhaps, we shall call the attention of our Readers at a future day.

T. Moore.—T. Moore, the great lyrical poet of our day, is returned from Paris. It is said to be Mr. Moore's intention to fix his future residence near the Metropolis.

No Match.—A short time ago a marriage was about to be solemnized in the neighbourhood of Metz, between a man of 87 years of age and a woman of 77. On reaching the church, however, the lady unexpectedly refused to go though the nuptial ceremony, on the ground that her intended bridegroom was much too older for her.

Kent County Meeting.

A most numerous Meeting of the Freeholders of Kent was convened on Tuesday, (June 4,) in the Market-place, Maidstone, for the purpose of considering of the best means of alleviating the distress which at present affects the agricultural interest, and of discussing the necessity of Parliamentary Reform by the only true mode by which that distress could be removed.

Soon after 12 o'clock the High Sheriff appeared on the temporary hustings which were erected on a waggon for his reception, and in a short time, the Earl of Thanet, the Earl of Darney, Lord Clifton, Sir E. Knatchbull, Mr. Honeywood, the Hon. C. Noel, and many other Gentlemen of respectability, appeared on the scene of action.

The Deputy Sheriff having read the Requisition, the High Sheriff was voted into the Chair, on taking which he stated, that he had received a letter from Lord Sondes, apologising for his absence. The letter concluded with the following expression.—“I am persuaded that the present system cannot last much longer; nor the country prosper without a thorough change of measures and of men.” The letter was received with much applause.

Mr. Foote then came forward, and after some pertinent observations on the necessity of Reform, concluded by proposing a Petition which commenced by stating the admitted distress of the country, complaining of the futile measures which had been adopted by the House of Commons to relieve them, and demanding that redress which the Honourable House “has the power and ought to have the inclination to relieve.”

“We have seen, continues the petition, every abuse defended and every proposal for efficient retrenchment rejected, or so modified as to become insignificant: and they once more implore your Honourable House to consider what relief may be obtained by a real and efficient economy, a reduction of useless places, and a further diminution of the weight of taxation, which so grievously oppresses all classes of the people. They have particularly noticed the application of no less a sum than five millions to the establishment of a Sinking Fund, at a moment when the burthen of taxation is so severely felt; and they submit to your consideration whether at such a moment, such a sum should be exerted, for the establishment of a Fund, the benefit of which must be remote, if not, as it has hitherto proved completely delusive? The distress which now so heavily presses upon your Petitioners, and which is daily increasing, arises evidently, in a great degree, out of the extravagant waste of public money, sanctioned by your Honourable House: and your Petitioners are thoroughly persuaded, that such a misapplication of the public money never could have taken place, or, having taken place, the obvious remedy to be found in economy and retrenchment, would not have been so long neglected, if public opinion and the public interest had their due weight in the deliberations of your Honourable House; and it is thereby come manifest to your Petitioners, that a full and fair Representation of the People is most urgent and indispensable for the correction of present abuses, and for security against their recurrence. Your Petitioners, therefore request that your Hon. House will resolve forthwith to enter upon the great work of reforming the Representation, as by this alone can your Hon. House regain the confidence of the People, which has been forfeited by the system of measures hitherto pursued, and sanctioned by your Hon. House.

“By the fatal mismanagement of the affairs of the country, one part of the Empire is reduced to a state of actual famine, while your Petitioners are suffering severely in the midst of abundance. The capital employed in agriculture is nearly exhausted; and numbers of those who cultivate inferior soils are daily reduced to beggary and pauperism, while ruin and general bankruptcy threaten every class of cultivators, who in their fall must shake the very foundation of the Empire.

“Deeply affected with these calamities, your Petitioners cannot view, without indignation, the gross misapplication of the national resources employed to establish a corrupt influence in your Hon. House, which has been openly avowed and unblushingly defended; by which their Representatives are reduced from their duty, the spirit of the Constitution is violated, and every attempt at efficient retrenchment shamefully evaded.

“Your Petitioners call upon your Hon. House to shake off this baneful influence which has hitherto paralysed all your proceedings, and to give them in spirit and in truth, that retrenchment and Reform which the critical situation of the country, and the abuses in your Hon. House imperiously demand, which alone can save our country from convulsion, give stability to the Throne, and perpetuate the Constitution.”

Mr. Rider supported the Petition, and in strong language advocated the cause of Reform. Of the respectability of the present meeting, it was only necessary to observe that independently of the Noblemen who had signed the Requisition, there were attached to it the names of 100 Gentlemen, who possessed 50,000 acres of land in the county.”

A vote of thanks was proposed to Mr. Hume for his exertions in Parliament, but the High Sheriff declined putting it, as it was not included in the requisition. It was, however, ultimately put and carried with loud applause.

1 Thanks were voted to the Sheriff, and the Meeting dispersed at four o'clock.

Military.**WAR-OFFICE, FRIDAY, JUNE 7, 1822.**

1st Regiment of Dragoon Guards, Lieut. J. S. Smith, from the 16th Light Dragoons, to be Lieutenant, vice M'Mahon, who exchanges.—4th Ditto, Lieut J. Dexter, to be Captain by purchase, vice Sibthorpe, who retires; Cornet L. Stamer, to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Dexter; H. Fane, Gent. to be Cornet by purchase vice Stamer.

4th Regiment of Light Dragoons, Lieut. C. St. John Fancourt, from half-pay 91st Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice W. T. Loftus, who exchanges receiving the difference between the full-pay of Cavalry and full-pay of Infantry.—10th Ditto, Captain R. Burdett, from half-pay 79th Foot, to be Captain, vice E. E. Meynell who exchanges receiving the difference; H. Phillips, Gent., to be Cornet by purchase, vice Lord Beauchamp, promoted.—16th Ditto, Capt. A. F. Ellis, from half-pay 76th Foot, to be Captain, vice J. Grimes, who exchanges receiving the difference; between a full-pay Troop and a full pay Company; Lieut. A. St. Leger M'Mahon, from the 1st Dragoon Guards, to be Lieutenant, vice Smith, who exchanges.—19th Ditto, Gent. Cadet O. Phibbs, from the Royal Military College, to be Cornet by purchase, vice Hervey, promoted in the 12th Light Dragoons.

23d Regiment of Foot, Lieut W. Sloane, from half-pay 67th Foot, to be First Lieutenant, vice A. Clavhills, who exchanges receiving the difference.—36th Ditto, Lieut. J. M. Home, from half-pay Rifle Brigade, to be Lieut. vice F. P. Webber, who exchanges, receiving the difference.—40th Ditto, Lieut. F. C. Ganning, from half-pay 21st Light Dragoons, to be Lieutenant, vice W. Manning, who exchanges receiving the difference.—30th Ditto, Ensign J. Thomas from half-pay 22d Foot to be Ensign, vice W. P. Watkins, who exchanges, receiving the difference.

2d West India Regiment, Lieut H. B. Adams, from half-pay Royal African Corps to be Lieutenant, vice Ross, whose appointment has not taken place.

1st Ceylon Regiment, Second Lieut. A. M. Hay from the 3d Ceylon Regiment to be Second Lieutenant vice H. S. Nowbolt, who retires upon half-pay 2d Ceylon Regiment.

Veteran Company.—Lieut. H. Terry from the late 6th Royal Vet-Batt. to be Lieutenant vice H. Ball placed on the Retired List.

CONUNDRUMS.

What is the difference between a good Governess, and a bad one?
What nonn is that most admired by the ambitious?
Why is a Doctor's prescription a good thing to feed pigs with?
Why is opening a Letter like a very strange way of getting into a room?
Why is the middle of precocity like an isthmus?
What net is the most certain to catch a handsome wife?
Why is a Chronologist like a palm tree?
Why is education like a Tailor?

Parallel of the Sexes.—The great Author of the Universe hath distributed to each of the sexes such a par-tition of qualities as is well calculated to excite our admiration:

MAN is strong,
daring and confident,
great in action,
shines abroad,
talks to convince,
has a rugged heart,
prevents misery,
has science,
judgment,
is a being of justice,

WOMAN is beautiful,
is diffident & unassuming,
great in suffering,
at home,
to persuade and please,
a soft and tender one,
relieves it,
taste,
sensitivity,
of mercy.

DEATHS.

April 21. In Thayer-street, Manchester-square, Captain Donald M'Leod, of the Hon. East-India Company's Service.

Lately. At Morben Lodge, South Wales, Jane, daughter of the late Richard Owen Wynne, Esq. Chief Judge of Bace.

At Datchet, near Windsor, Letitia, wife of Charles Nicholas White, Esq. of the Madras Civil Service.

At Paris, Samuel Johnson, Esq. formerly Member of the Council at Madras.

At Bath, Lieutenant-General Cosby, of the Military Establishment,

Poison of Serpents.

SIR,

To the Editor of the Journal.

In a late Number of your JOURNAL I observe that one of your Correspondents refers to the opinion of Dr. Davy, in favour of the innocuousness and even salubrity of cultivated trees in this climate, in contradiction to the vulgar error on that head. There is another part of his Book which deserves to be republished, and which I take the liberty of pointing out to your notice at this time, because in the present ebb of news you may more easily find room for it. I refer to the interesting particulars which he has given respecting the Serpents and the *Leeches* of Ceylon.

Your readers will observe that Dr. Davy had satisfied himself that the Snake Catchers do actually exhibit the *Cobra de Capello* without extracting his fangs, and that they will venture to handle them "when just taken." These are points which I recollect were much debated in the JOURNAL a year or two ago.

Dr. Davy's opinion that "the Poison of each kind of Snake is different and peculiar," and that "when fully investigated the effects of each will be found to require a different mode of treatment," are highly deserving of attention. They are completely at variance with the opinion expressed by Mr. Boag, who was led by his experiments to conclude that "the nature of the Poison of all Serpents was the same, and consequently to be removed by the same means."—*As. Res.* vol. 6, p. 106. Accordingly Mr. B. recommends a plan of treatment with the specific view of oxygenating the blood. Dr. Davy speaks with hesitation, and rather with slight of the good effects of volatile alkali (*eau-de-luce*) in curing the bite of Snakes. In this opinion he will not be followed by those who have witnessed the results of its use in Bengal; indeed, there is room to believe that he greatly underrated the force of the *Cobra de Capello's* Poison, from having made his experiments with a Snake not in full vigour, and therefore thought less of the medicines which had been exhibited chiefly in the case of persons bitten by that species of Serpent.

I suspect this from the opinion he expresses of the venom of the *Tic-polonga* being far more powerful. Yet in his only experiment with a dog bitten by the *Tic-polonga*, the animal was seized with spasms in thirteen minutes, and died in 58; and in Mr. Boag's experiments with the *Cobra de Capello*, a dog that was bitten lay senseless and convulsed in ten minutes, and died in thirteen.

In an account given in the *Philosophical Transactions*, of some experiments made in Carolina on the Poison of the Rattle Snake, two dogs that were bitten by a fresh Snake died in a quarter of a minute and in half a minute. So much more potent is its venom than that of our Indian Serpents.

Probably many of your Medical Readers have made experiments with the *Cobra de Capello* upon fowls, which they could compare with those related by Dr. Davy with the *Tic-polonga*, and thus confirm or disprove his opinion, that the venom of the latter is much more deadly.

I am persuaded that several Gentlemen in the Interior must have it in their power to communicate interesting facts and statements on this subject. It is rather singular that there are only so few (I believe three) Papers on the Poison of Serpents in the *ASIATIC RESEARCHES*, and that none of our Medical men appear to have seized the excellent opportunities they have in India of conducting a variety of well arranged experiments on the Poison of different Snakes, and on the real value and nature of the various remedies which have been at different times recommended for removing its effects. Will they leave this subject to be explored by the Native Students of the New Medical Institution? or will Dr. Tytler's energy and zeal for Science in this instance also outrun the progress of his brethren? The theory of Animal Poisons is as little understood as the latent causes which change the gifts of Ceres into deadly poison. I think I have seen a Paper of Dr. T.'s, in which he hinted that he had detected some connection between them.

A STUDENT OF NATURAL HISTORY.

Dum Dum, Oct. 6, 1822.

CEYLON SNAKE.

The *cobra de capello* of the Portuguese, the hooded snake of the English, the *noya* of the natives, the coluber *naja* of Linnaeus, is too well known to require description. It is the most common of the poisonous snakes of Ceylon. The largest I ever saw in the island was nearly six feet long; its general length is between two and four feet. It varies much in colour; those of a light colour are called high-cast snakes by the natives, and those of a dark colour, low-cast.

The natives in general rather venerate this snake, than dread it. They conceive that it belongs to another world, and that when it appears in this, it is merely as a visitor; they imagine that it possesses great power, that it is somewhat akin to the gods, and greatly superior to man. In consequence, they superstitiously refrain from killing it, and always avoid it, if possible; even when they find one in their house they will not kill it, but putting it into a bag, throw it into the water. They believe that this snake has a good and generous disposition, and that it will do no harm to man, unless provoked.

Frequent exhibitions are made of this snake in Ceylon as well as on the continent of India, by men called snake-charmers. The exhibition is rather a curious one, and not a little amusing to those who can calmly contemplate it. The charmer irritates the snake by striking it, and by rapid threatening motions of his hand; and appeases it by his voice, by gentle circular movements of his hand, and by stroking it gently. He avoids with great agility the attacks of the animal when enraged, and plays with it and handles it only when pacified, when he will bring the mouth of the animal in contact with his forehead, and draw it over his face. The ignorant vulgar believe that these men really possess a charm by which they thus play without dread, and with impunity, with danger. The more enlightened, laughing at this idea, consider the men impostors, and that in playing their tricks, there is no danger to be avoided, it being removed by the extraction of the poison-fangs. The enlightened in this instance are mistaken, and the vulgar are nearer the truth in their opinion. I have examined the snakes I have seen exhibited, and have found their poison-fangs in, and uninjured. These men do possess a charm though not a supernatural one, viz. that of confidence and courage: acquainted with the habits and disposition of the snake, they know how averse it is to use the fatal weapon nature has given it for its defence in extreme danger, and that it never bites without much preparatory threatening. Any one possessing the confidence and agility of these men may imitate them, and I have made the trial more than once. They will play their tricks with any hooded snake, whether just taken or long in confinement, but with no other kind of poisonous snake.

The snake, called by the natives *Carawilla*, next to the hooded snake, is the most common of the poisonous kind in Ceylon. Its average length is about a foot. Its back is of a dull reddish-brown colour; its belly nearly silver-white, and towards the tail greyish. On each side, between the ridge of the back, and the boundary-line between the back and the belly, there are two rows of black velvet spots; and of these, there are three in the tail. The head is nearly triangular and compressed; it is of a darker colour than the body, and is free from spots. Its jaws are very dilatable. Its fang-teeth are very long, slender, and sharp. It lies coiled up, its head projecting at right angles nearly to its body. When provoked, it hisses, darts its head with great rapidity at the irritating object, and wounds almost to a certainty. It is active, and when frightened and anxious to escape, it moves, *per saltum*, with considerable rapidity.

The snake, called by the natives the *Tic-polonga*, is difficult to be procured. It is considered, and I believe justly, the most dangerous snake in the island. When full grown, it is from four to five feet long and, in proportion to its length, it is very thick. Its head is small, and nearly triangular; its tail is tapering, round and short. The colour of its upper surface is a dark, dull, brownish grey; of its under surface, light yellow. Its belly is not spotted, but its back is marked very regularly. In some specimens, the marks are oval; in some, they are more painted and rather trapezoidal. In some, they are surrounded with a white margin; and, in others the spots are lightest in the middle. This snake is rather indolent and inactive. It is averse to attack; it lies coiled up very like the *Carawilla*; and, when irritated much, it hisses dreadfully, and darts forward, and strikes very much in the manner of the snake just mentioned.

A snake, which appears to me to be the same, as the *Bodroo Pam* of Dr. Russell*, is extremely rare in Ceylon. The natives have no name for it, that I am aware of; and, the only place that I know of, where it has been met with, is Fort King, where two were found, for one of which, I was indebted to the kindness of Captain King, then commanding at that post.

* Russell on India Serpents, vol. i. p. 60.

The specimen, from which the figure was taken*, appeared to be full grown. It was about two feet two inches long; its head was large and irregularly heart-shaped; its neck was small; its body thin, its sides compressed, and its tail rather abrupt and tapering. It had two large cavities, one on each side, between the eye and nostril, the diameter of each of which rather exceeded one-tenth of an inch. Its lower surface was yellow, variegated with green; its upper, bright apple-green. This colour was confined to the scales; the cutis beneath was black, consequently, where the scales were very close, (as they were in patches along the back,) black was excluded; and, where they did not over-lap completely, the green appeared to be shaded with black. A line of black scales may be mentioned, as occurring above the upper jaw, and a few of the same colour appeared along the ridge of the back.

Of the four poisonous snakes, I have tried the effects of three on animals, I shall relate the experiments in detail, not certainly to amuse the general reader, but with the better hope of being useful, and affording some little help towards the elucidation of an important and most mysterious subject.

EXPERIMENTS ON THE POISON OF THE HOODED SNAKE.

Experiment 1. The snake used in this experiment was found in a bag floating down the Kalany ganga. It was about five feet long, and its broadest part about six inches in circumference. It appeared to be active and in good health. On the 30th of November, 1816, at Colombo, a full-grown hen was brought near it. After much threatening the snake darted on the hen, and fixed its fangs in the skin, covering the lower part of the left pectoral muscle. It kept its hold about two or three seconds, when, I succeeded in shaking it off.

Immediately, the hen appeared to be but little affected; she seemed rather uneasy and restless, and was every now and then pecking the part bitten. Some corn being thrown on the ground, she ate only a very little. In two hours she was worse, but even now, the action of the poison was not apparent from any remarkable symptom, merely from a certain degree of debility and languor produced, indicated by her being easily caught, and by her crouching when not disturbed. There was no swelling or inflammation round the punctured wound. Her temperature, ascertained before the experiment, and now, by a thermometer placed in the rectum, was found to have fallen from 109° to 105° . In four hours she was much worse; her breathing had become quick and laborious; venous blood seemed to predominate in the circulation; the comb being bluish and turgid. There was great prostration of strength, so that she was unable to stand; the sensorial functions were not apparently deranged; the pupil was rather dilated than contracted; there were no convulsions and no rigours. Several liquid dejections occurred, and some watery fluid was thrown up; her temperature was now reduced to 106° . I was obliged to leave the house, and just before my return she expired, eight hours having elapsed from the time she was bitten.

I examined the fowl the next morning, ten hours after death. Externally, there was no appearance of swelling, or of inflammation, or of any kind of change, not even immediately on the spot wounded. Beneath the skin, where the fangs had penetrated, there was much cellular membrane, and a layer of fat, sufficient to have prevented the teeth reaching the muscle. The cellular membrane under the wound, exhibited slight indistinct traces of inflammation. On the mucous membrane of the intestines, there were a few red spots. With this exception, the abdominal viscera, in general, had no unusual appearance; the brain exhibited no marks of disease. Both ventricles of the heart were empty, contracted, and hard; the auricles contained coagulated blood. The lungs were unusually red, and the air-cells were full of serum, which, on pressure, flowed out copiously.

Experiment 2. Three days after, I exposed to the same snake, a large powerful cock. The snake fastened on his comb, and kept its hold with its fangs, for one or two seconds. A little blood flowed from the wound.

During the first four hours, the bird did not appear in the least unwell, walking about and eating as usual. After the fourth hour, he began to droop and lose his strength; in eight hours, he appeared very weak, could scarcely walk, his feathers were ruffled, his eyes nearly closed, his breathing laborious. In this state, he continued about twenty-four hours, without eating; he voided much greenish excrement. His temperature was reduced from 109.75° , which it was before he was bitten, to 106° . About the twenty-eight hour, he appeared a little better, but still refused to eat: this was in the evening; the next morning (he was in my bed-room in a basket) I was awake by his loud and vigorous crowing. He now appeared recovered; he had regained his appetite, and his temperature had risen to 108° .

* The figures of the other snakes are copied, on a reduced scale, with some slight alterations, from Dr. Russell's splendid work on Indian Serpents.

Experiment 3. The day following, I tried the same snake on two puppies, both of whom it bit. In neither instance, was the health deranged; nor had its bite, sixteen day after, any effect on a small dog.

Experiment 4. The snake used in this experiment was of the same size nearly as the last. It was recently taken, and was active and vigorous.

On the 13th of February, 1817, a young cock, about half-grown, was bitten by it on the breast; the wound was so very slight, that it was only just perceptible. During the first hour, the bird walked about and ate, as if nothing ailed him. Then he gradually sickened, his feathers became ruffled, he ate very little, and remained stationary in one place. For a day and a half, he continued growing slowly worse; on the morning of the second day, he was found lying down, breathing very quick, and apparently insensible. He expired without convulsions, about the forty-third hour from the time he was bitten. On dissection, no diseased appearances could be detected, excepting, perhaps, in the lungs which were a little redder than natural.

Experiment 5. A few minutes after the last fowl was bitten, another young cock, of the same age nearly and size as the preceding, was exposed to the snake. The snake fastened on his thigh, and inflicted rather a severe wound, from which some blood flowed. The cock became instantly lame, and in less than a minute was unable to stand. In about five minutes, his respirations became hurried and rather laborious; some alvine dejections took place. In about ten minutes he appeared to be in a comatose state, and for about five minutes he continued in this state,—his respiration gradually becoming more feeble and laboured. In seventeen minutes, when his breathing was hardly perceptible, he was seized with a convulsive fit, which in the course of the next minute, returned four or five times, each less violent than the former; and, the last proved fatal. The heart was immediately exposed, and the auricles were found still acting. The lungs were redder than usual, and were turgid with blood and serum. The brain carefully examined, displayed no morbid appearance. The thigh bitten was slightly swelled; the skin surrounding the wound, and the subjacent muscle, were livid.

From these experiments, it appears,—that the bite of the hooded snake is not necessarily fatal to fowls; that the effect of the bite varies a good deal, according to circumstances, which it is not very easy to calculate; that the poison is capable of being soon exhausted; that the symptoms produced by the poison, though not uniformly the same, pretty generally correspond; and that in conjunction with the appearances on dissection, they seem to indicate, that the lungs are the principal seat of the diseased action.

EXPERIMENTS ON THE POISON OF THE CARAWILLA.

Experiment 1. The snake used in this experiment, and the following, was about a foot long, just taken, and very active. At Colombo, in December, 1816, it bit a puppy about two months old, in two places,—the side of the face, and the foot of one of the hind legs. Immediately, judging, from his howling, the animal seemed to suffer much pain; he ran away, when liberated, on three legs, making no use of the wounded leg. A drop of blood came from each wound.

In less than two minutes, the parts wounded began to swell and to discharge a thin reddish-brown ichor. In an hour, the swellings were very considerable; and the puppy was very unwell, crying piteously, lying down, and when roused, hardly able to stand. In about twenty-four hours, the swelling had extended to the parts adjoining the wounds, having nearly subsided where it first appeared. The wounds still discharged an ichorous fluid, and appeared slightly livid. The health of the dog was improved; he was able to eat, and move about on three legs. In about forty-eight hours, the swelling had nearly disappeared, and the animal seemed to have recovered its health. The wounds had sphacelated extensively and deeply, and a purulent discharge had commenced. In twenty-four hours more, a slough had separated from the wounds, which were now large, deep ulcers, of a healthy appearance, promising to heal readily by the common process of nature.

Experiment 2. On the same day, another puppy was bitten by the snake in the fore-foot. The part immediately swelled and discharged an ichorous fluid. From the foot, the swelling extended to the shoulder, and from the shoulder to the integuments of the chest; subsiding where it first appeared as it spread beyond. The health of the dog was much deranged; for two days, it could stand with difficulty, and ate very little. It had frequent small bloody stools, as if its bowels were inflamed. At the end of three days the dog was considerably better, a great part of the skin of the leg bitten was now livid, and on the fourth day sloughed off, exposing an extensive healthy ulcerating surface. On the fifth day, the animal was still sickly; the ulcer healed slowly, and the dog gradually recovered its health.

Experiment 3. On the day following that on which the two preceding experiments had been made, a half-grown fowl was bit by the snake

just above the left eye. The eye immediately closed; a watery fluid, like tears flowed from it, and there was a similar discharge from the nostrils. When the eye-lid was forced open, the pupil contracted readily on the admission of stronger light. The opposite side of the face soon became considerably swollen. The fowl drooped, but never lost the use of its legs. It refused to eat and was much purged; what it voided had a chalky appearance. On the third day, it seemed to recover a little, and ate a small quantity of grain. On the morning of the fourth day, I found it dead.

Under the skin of the part bitten there was some coagulated blood, and the cellular membrane was discoloured. On the external surface of the heart, there was a covering of coagulable lymph of a reticulated appearance, strongly indicating recent inflammation of the organ. The lungs were rather redder than natural. The gall-bladder was distended with green bile. The intestines were not inflamed, and the other viscera had a healthy appearance.

Experiment 4. On the day following, another fowl half-grown, was bitten by the snake, in the comb, which bled pretty freely. The comb and the skin of the head swelled slightly. For twelve hours, the fowl was sickly and ate very little. The next day the swelling had disappeared, and the fowl was well.

Experiment 5. After a month's confinement, during which time the snake had ate nothing, it appeared to be as active and as fierce as when first taken. It bit a fowl half grown on the side of the face, about a quarter of an inch only below the eye. The surrounding skin immediately began to swell, and the eye to discharge a copious watery fluid. In a few hours, the eye was greatly swelled and distended with effused coagulated blood. During the first twelve hours, the fowl seemed sickly, drooped, and ate nothing. It had numerous white alvine evacuations. In about twenty-four hours its appetite returned, and it seemed pretty well, notwithstanding the diseased state of the eye, the sight of which it had lost from ulceration.

Experiment 6. After another fortnight, spent fasting and without apparent diminution of activity, the snake bit a bull-frog on the head. The skin bitten swelled slightly, and discharged a bloody sanies. The swelling extended from the head to the trunk. The animal died in about five hours.

From these experiments it appears, that the bite of the Carawilla is rarely fatal to small animals; that its poison is not easily exhausted; that the symptoms it produces are pretty uniform; that they are different from those produced by the poison of the hooded snake,—the decreased action being more local, and much more inflammatory, commencing in the part bitten, spreading progressively, losing its force as it extends, and probably, never proving fatal, except it reach a vital organ.

EXPERIMENTS ON THE POISON OF THE TIC-POLUNGA.

Experiment 1. This and the following experiments were made with a Tic-polunga, about four feet and a half long, and very thick. It was just taken, and in full vigour.

In February 1816, at Colombo, the same fowl was exposed to this snake, that had lost an eye from the bite of the carawilla. It seemed desirous to avoid the fowl, retiring and hissing with extraordinary shrillness and loudness; after being irritated very much, it darted at the fowl and struck it, but did not appear to have wounded it, though it really had, in the slightest manner possible, near the insertion of the great pectoral muscle.

In about a minute, the fowl was seized with violent convulsions which in two or three seconds terminated in death. The pupil was rather dilated, and did not contract on the admission of strong light.

The chest was immediately opened. The two auricles and the right ventricle, and the great veins and arteries, were distended with coagulated blood. When first exposed, the heart was motionless; after the removal of the pericardium, the auricles exhibited, for a few seconds, a slight tremulous action. In the brain, lungs and other viscera, no diseased appearances could be detected. The vessels generally were distended with coagulated blood. The muscles were very flaccid, and could not be stimulated to the feeblest contraction, immediately after death; even the pectoral muscles, when divided, showed no signs of irritability, nor did the intestines. Where the wound had been inflicted the skin, and the muscle under it, were a little darker than natural, as if from a minute portion of extravasated blood. The muscular fibre was extremely soft and weak; slight pressure on the muscle occasioned the exudation of a little watery fluid and some minute globules of air. There was not the slightest swelling of the part, or appearance of local inflammation.

Experiment 2. About half an hour after the preceding experiment, a full-grown fowl was exposed to the snake. Even more provocation was required in this instance than in the first, to excite the snake to act; at length he bit the fowl on the wing; and the fangs, penetrating the loose skin, drew a little blood.

Immediately, the fowl did not appear to suffer any pain. In about a quarter of a minute by a second-watch, its breathing had become accelerated, the eyes nearly closed, and the pupils a little contracted. In a minute, the fowl was seized with convulsions of a very severe kind; the head was bent down, and fixed on the breast, the legs were drawn up; in brief, every muscle appeared to be in violent action and spasmodically contracted. The convulsions lasted about half a minute, when the fowl expired.

The appearances on dissection were the same as in the preceding instance. There was no discolouration, or apparent change in the parts surrounding the wound.

Experiment 3. Six days after, the snake bit a young dog, nearly full-grown, in the hind-leg. A good deal of blood flowed from the wound. The dog immediately ran away howling, with the foot bitten drawn up.

During the first ten minutes, he was very restless; his movements were rather convulsive, particularly the motions of the hind-leg that was not bitten; sometimes he would lie down, and appear a little composed, and as suddenly start up, and re-commence a piteous howling.

In about fifteen minutes his breathing became hurried; his muscles became spasmodically affected, and violently so, particularly those concerned in respiration; copious evacuations took place *sursum et deorsum*. His strength was now much diminished; he lay on the ground breathing rapidly, and crying shrilly; every now and then, starting up, as if from pain, and almost instantly falling again, as if from inability to support himself. In about twenty minutes, he was apparently almost exhausted; his breathing was short and spasmodic, as it were by jerks, and amazingly rapid—about ninety in a minute; each expiration was accompanied with a shrill sound, and now and then there was a full inspiration and a deep groan. Even now, the sensorial powers, seemed to be little affected; the poor animal was conscious of what was passing, and when patted on the head seemed to be soothed.

In about twenty six minutes he became insensible, and apparently comatose, not to be roused by any excitement. The pupils were rather contracted; respiration was quick, but not so quick as before, and more full; now and then it was more hurried,—now and then there was a deep inspiration and a moan his extremities were nearly cold.

In about fifty one minutes his respiration became spasmodic; the head pulled down at each inspiration. The respiration became slower and slower, and gradually more feeble, till at the fifty-eight minute it ceased entirely. The pupil was dilated; just before death there was a slight convulsive motion of the whole body.

The body of the dog was immediately examined. A good deal of serum was found effused on the surface of the brain, in its ventricles, and at its base: the surface of the brain was perhaps redder than usual; there were air-bubbles under the tunica arachnoidea, and in the larger veins. The liver was very red and gorged with blood. The lungs were rather red, condensed, and contained little air; the ventricles of the heart were distended with blood, the right ventricle especially; the right auricle was less distended, and the left auricle was empty. The blood in the heart and veins was liquid, and did not coagulate on exposure to the air. There were red spots on the villous coat of the stomach. The other viscera exhibited nothing unusual. The foot bitten was very slightly swelled, owing to the effusion of a little serum and blood; the muscle under the wound was nearly black, and there were air-bubbles in the adjoining cellular membrane, but no bad smell; the body was still warm.

Experiment 4. Thirty-four days after the last experiment, during which time the snake would eat nothing, it bit a rat. The animal immediately lay down motionless; its respiration became quick and convulsive, and after two or three slight convulsions of the body in general, it expired.

The body was immediately opened; the heart had ceased to contract, nor did the auricles even contract when punctured. The surface of the heart was unusually red and vascular, as if inflamed. Its cavities were distended with blood; the lungs were rather redder than natural; the muscular fibre in general had entirely lost its irritability. There were no marks of disease amongst the abdominal viscera.

The first experiment with this snake was made on the day it was brought to me, the 3d of February; the last, which I have now to describe, on the 27th and 28th of June, the interval being 146 days, which it had passed fasting. It had refused different kinds of food that were offered to it, and yet it looked now as well as ever, and appeared as active as ever; and from the result of the following experiments its poison seemed to be not exhausted or weakened, but concentrated and more terribly active. As I was obliged to leave Colombo at this time, I do not know how much longer the snake lived without eating.

Experiment 5. On the 27th June the snake bit a full-grown fowl in the face. The wound was inflicted in an instant, and the fangs were immediately disengaged. In a few seconds the fowl was convulsed; every muscle seemed to be thrown into violent spasmodic action; the

head was drawn down on the breast; the legs were extended, and the animal, lying on its belly, was moved about rapidly and irregularly by a quick succession of these involuntary spasmodic actions of its muscles, till it expired, which it did in rather less than a minute from the instant it was wounded. During this time it uttered no cries, and judging from appearances, seemed to be insensible.

The body was immediately opened. The muscles divided by the knife did not show the slightest signs of irritability, nor did the intestines; the heart contracted very irregularly, and so very feebly that it had no effect in propelling its contents. The auricles were gorged with blood, particularly the right; the left ventricle was empty, and the right contained only a small quantity of blood; the arteries and veins were full of blood, which had coagulated firmly, even in the minute branches. There was no unusual appearance in the brain, or in any of the other viscera, excepting the distended state of their blood-vessels. A reddish sanies oozed from the wound; the skin round it was discoloured without swelling, the muscle underneath the skin was blackish and tender, as if severely bruised, and the adjoining cellular membrane was slightly emphysematous.

Experiment 6. On the following day the snake wounded another full-grown fowl, inflicting with its fang, on the side of the face, a puncture only just perceptible. During the first minute and half the fowl did not appear to suffer in the least, when it was seized with violent convulsions that proved fatal in about fifteen seconds. The appearances on dissection, which was commenced immediately, were very similar to the last. The action of the heart was perhaps a little less feeble; the vermicular motion of the intestines had not entirely ceased, and the blood was not quite so firmly coagulated. All the cavities of the heart were empty, with the exception of the right auricle, which was distended with blood.

From these experiments it may be inferred, that the bite of the *tic-polonga* greatly exceeds in fatality that of either of the preceding snakes; and that the action of its poison is different and peculiar. Judging from the symptoms and the appearances on dissection, its poison seems to exert its influence primarily and principally on the blood and muscular system, tending to coagulate the former, and convulse and paralyze the latter. All the experiments seem to point directly to this conclusion; not excepting even the third, the peculiarities of which may be referred to the re-action which it may be conceived took place, the animal being pretty large and strong, and not overpowered by the immediate effect of the poison.

From the whole of the preceding experiments and from those of Dr. Russell on the poison of the *Badroo Pom**, it may be inferred, reasoning from analogy, that there are only two snakes in Ceylon (at least yet known) whose bite it likely to prove fatal to man,—the hooded snake, and the *tic-polonga*; and that the danger from the latter is much greater than from the former. The result of the enquiries which I made amongst the natives, though not very satisfactory, tended to confirm this conclusion; I found them generally of opinion that the bite of the *tic-polonga* is unavoidably fatal, but that of the hooded snake only occasionally so. Perhaps they exaggerated a little in maintaining the first part of this statement; the latter part of which I believe to be quite correct, for I have seen several men who have recovered from the bite of the hooded snake, and I have heard of two or three only to whom it has proved fatal.

I regret that I have nothing original to offer, respecting the medical treatment of the bites of these snakes. It was my intention to have made a series of experiments on the subject; indeed, the experiments that I have detailed, were merely preliminary to that enquiry, being instituted to smooth the way, to determine, if possible, the mode of action of each poison, and furnish data for inferring what are the pure effects of the poison, what of *vis medicatrix naturæ* opposing its effects, and what those of the medicine administered. In no subject is more discrimination required than in this mysterious one; and, in no one perhaps has there been less used. It has often been taken for granted that the poison of all snakes is similar,—not differing in its kind, but only in its intensity of action; and, agreeably to this assumption, that the medicine useful in one instance must be serviceable in all. And, too often, medicines have got into repute as antidotes, from being given in slight cases, that would have recovered without medical treatment,—referring to the medicine, beneficial changes that were due merely to the preservative powers of the constitution. The reputation that many Indian medicines, and especially that snake-stones have acquired, afford striking proof of the preceding remarks. Of the three different kinds of these stones, that I have examined, one was composed of partially burnt bone, another of chalk, and the third resembled a bezoar, consisting chiefly of vegetable matter, all of them (excepting the first, possessed of a slight absorbent power) were quite inert, and incapable of having any effect, exclusive of that on the imagination of the patient.†

* Russell on Indian Serpents, vol. i. p. 60.

† It is the opinion of the natives, that these stones are found in the brain of snakes. From Sir Alexander Johnston, to whom I was indebted

The probability is, that the poison of each different kind of snake is peculiar; and that, when fully investigated, the effects of each will be found to require a peculiar mode of treatment, the nature of which can only be ascertained by actual experiment. Fortunately for man, in this great obscurity, the immediate treatment of all poisoned wounds is simple and very similar. The obvious indications are, to extract the poison as much and as speedily as possible; and endeavour to prevent, its entering the circulation. The first indication is best accomplished by cutting out the part bitten, and scarifying the surrounding flesh. If the person bitten want courage to do this, he should suck the wound well and apply caustic, if at hand. The second indication, may be tolerably fulfilled, (if the part admit of the application of a ligature,) by tying a handkerchief very tightly just above the wound. Respecting the employment of oil, arsenic, and *Eau de Luce*, having no experience of their effects, I shall offer no decided opinion. Oil seems to have been useful, both applied externally, and taken internally, in many instances of the bite of the viper; and arsenic seems to have done good, in some instances of the bite of the hooded snake. *Eau de Luce* does not appear to have deserved the high character that was first given to it, and I am not aware of any satisfactory proof, of its ever having been beneficial.

SCORPIONS.

The other poisonous animals of Ceylon, as scorpions, centipedes, and two or three different species of spider, attracted my attention very little,—less, perhaps, than they deserved. The horror, commonly entertained of them, like that of snakes, suggested by fear, is much greater than reason, or the effects of their sting, warrant. Their poison I believe, is very little, if at all, more active than that of the wasp or bee; and their sting seldom requires medical treatment. In two or three instances, that I tried the sting of the large black scorpion on fowls, it appeared to have no effect.

CEYLON LEECHES.

There is another animal in Ceylon, less dreaded, indeed, than any of the preceding, but much more troublesome, and the cause of the loss of more lives, than all the rest. I allude to the Ceylon Leech.

This animal varies much in its dimensions; the largest are seldom more than half an inch long, in a state of rest; the smallest are minute indeed. It is broadest behind, and tapers towards the forepart; above it is roundish; below, flat. Its colour varies from brown to light-brown; it is more generally the latter, and rarely dark-brown. It is marked with three longitudinal light-yellow lines, extending from one extremity to the other; one dorsal and central; the two others, lateral. The substance of the animal is nearly semi-transparent, and in consequence, its internal structure may be seen pretty distinctly. A canal appears to extend centrally the whole length of the body, arising from a crucial mouth, at the smaller extremity, and terminating in a small circular anus at the broader extremity, on each side of which are two light spots.

This leech is a very active animal; it moves with considerable rapidity; and it is said, occasionally to spring. Its powers of contraction and extension are very great; when fully extended, it is like a fine chord and its point is so sharp, that it readily makes its way through very small openings. It is supposed to have an acute sense of smelling, for no sooner does a person stop where leeches abound, than they appear to crowd eagerly to the spot from all quarters.

This animal is peculiar to those parts of Ceylon, which are subject to frequent showers; and consequently it is unknown in those districts, that have a long dry season. It is most abundant amongst the mountains,—not on the highest ranges where the temperature appears to be too low for it, but on those, not exceeding two or three thousand feet above the level of the sea. It delights in shady damp places, and is to be seen on moist leaves and stones, more frequently than in water. In dry weather; it retires in the close damp jungle, and only in rainy weather quits its cover, and infests the pathways and roads, and open parts of the country.

Whether it is found in any other country than Ceylon, is not quite certain; perhaps the leech of the mountainous parts of Sumatra, noticed in Mr. Maraden's history of that island, is similar to it; and it is not unlikely, that it occurs amongst the damp and wooded hills of the South of India. Those who have had no experience of these animals,—of their immense numbers in their favourite haunts,—of their activity, keen appetite, and love of blood, can have no idea of the kind and extent of annoyance they are to travellers in the interior, of which they may be truly said to be the plague. In rainy weather, it is almost shocking to see the legs of men on a long march, thickly beset with them gorged with blood, and the blood trickling down in streams. It might be supposed, that there would be little difficulty in keeping them off; this is a very mistaken notion; for they crowd to the attack and fasten on the specimens I examined, I learnt that those of the first kind are manufactured by the monks at Manilla, who carry on a lucrative trade in these snake-stones with the merchants of India.

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

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on, quicker than they can be removed. I do not exaggerate when I say, that I have occasionally seen at least fifty on a person at a time.

Their bites too are much more troublesome than could be imagined, being very apt to fester and become sores; and, in persons of a bad habit of body, to degenerate into extensive ulcers, that in too many instances have occasioned the loss of limb, and even of life.

The instant the leech fastens on, an acute pain is generally felt, like that produced by the bite of the medicinal leech. A few hours after the bite, the surrounding skin becomes slightly inflamed, and itching of a very tormenting kind commonly occurs, producing such a desire to scratch, that few have resolution enough to resist, though well aware of its aggravating effect. This itching may continue several days, till either the wound has healed or ulcerated. The former termination is most common, if only common precautions be taken, and provided the habit of body be pretty good. The latter termination may always be traced either to great neglect, or to a deranged state of the system or a bad habit of body, which was very common amongst the troops serving in the Interior during the late rebellion, especially amongst the Madras auxiliary Sepoys.

It may be worth while to mention the means found by experient best adapted to guard off the attacks, or prevent bad effects, from the bites of these mischievous and troublesome animals. The only way to defend the skin from them entirely, is to wear a particular kind of dress. Half-boots and tight pantaloons, or short boots and long loose trousers tucked into the boot, or trousers and stockings of a piece;—either of these answers pretty well. It was natural to suppose that the same end might be attained by the use of applications to the skin disagreeable to the leech. Trial has been made of a great variety; those which seemed to have the best effect were oil, particularly castor-oil, the infusion of tobacco, lime-juice, and the infusion of any astringent bark, of which there are several kinds in the woods of the Interior. One or other of these has often been employed with advantage; but, unfortunately, none of them are tolerably effectual when their use is most required; as on long marches, in rainy weather, through a country abounding in streams, without bridges, and covered with jungle penetrated merely by pathways: under such circumstances even oily applications are soon rubbed and washed off, and the limbs left defenceless. The treatment of leech-bites that is most successful in preventing bad consequences, is simple and easily practised; the limbs, immediately on arriving at the end of a march or journey, should be bathed in hot water, and the bathing should be repeated twice a-day till the wounds are healed. To prevent the troublesome itching, and expedite the healing, bits of common sticking-plaster may be applied with advantage to the bites; or they may be touched with a solution of corrosive sublimate, or of nitrat of silver. These solutions generally answer when the sticking-plaster does not agree with the skin, as happens to some individuals. When, from neglect or bad habit of body, the bites ulcerate, surgical treatment is required, in which the stimulating plan is found to succeed much better than the emollient.

Bombay, September 25, 1822—A report is in circulation, that Battalions are to be Regimented, and that most, if not all, the Retired Officers, are to come back on the Army again. There is to be a Colonel to each Regiment, but no increase of field Officers in proportion.—*Bombay Gazette.*

Hugh Hope, Esq.—We regret exceedingly to have to announce the death of HUGH HOPE Esq. Collector of Government Customs at Mirzapore.—We understand that a fever was the immediate cause of his death.—Mr. HOPE was the second Son of the late Sir JOHN HOPE of Craighall, Bart, in the county of Edinburgh, and came to this country in 1803, having then just returned from a foreign university at which he had studied, along with his brother the present Sir JOHN HOPE for nearly two years. It has not been our good fortune to enjoy Mr. HOPE's Society or friendship in this country, and we cannot therefore speak of him from our own knowledge, but we have heard of few gentlemen who were so generally esteemed, so much beloved, or who will be so universally regretted.—*John Bull.*

CALCUTTA BAZAR RATES, OCTOBER 17, 1822.

	BUY....	SELL
Remittable Loans,	Rs. 20 0	19 8
Unremittable ditto,	12 8	12 2
Bills of Exchange on the Count of Directors, for } 12 Months, dated 31st of December 1821..... }	28 0	27 0
Ditto, for 12 Months, dated 30th of June 1822.....	26 0	25 0
Ditto, for 18 Months, dated 30th of April.....	23 8	22 8
Bank Shares,.....	4500 0	4500 0
Spanish Dollars, per 100,	205 0	203 8
Notes of Good Houses, for 6 Months, bearing Interest, at 6 per cent.		
Government Bills, Discount.....		at 3-8 per cent.
Loans upon Deposit of Comy's Paper, for 1 to 3 months, at 4 per cent.		

Letter from Penang.

The only News that reached us yesterday, referring to Indian Affairs, is contained in the following Extract of a Letter from an esteemed Correspondent at Penang, dated the 26th of last month, and brought up from that Island by the ALMORAH. The writer says:—

“The Embassy to Siam has been but poorly received: two Gilt Boats only were sent for Dr. Crawford, while 20 were sent for the Cochin China Ambassador, who arrived there about the same time. The Siameese are highly offended with some of the English Gentlemen for taking drawings of their public buildings, &c. By the last accounts they were not allowed to go about in the town or on the river. It is expected the JOHN ADAM will not get out of their river till October, and she is not allowed to trade. Mr. T. Tayson has returned from Java to Malacca and got it made a free Post or nearly so. The Dutch only paying one per cent. Import and half per cent. Export. Strangers double those duties, and the Natives from Java and Siam free of all duties. Mr. Tayson did not land at Singapore tho' there two days in the ALMORAH. Our Trade has been greatly injured this year owing to the Bombay Indians being ordered to pass us, and the Company lose their duties.”

Naval Improvements.

WITH AN ENGRAVING.—PLATE LXXXV.

In the JOURNAL of September 6, we published a long and interesting Letter of Sir Robert Seppings, Surveyor of His Majesty's Navy, to the First Lord Commissioner of the Admiralty, on the comparative advantages of the Circular Stern, both for strength in storms and convenience and efficiency in battle, over the Square Sterns hitherto in use. We were unable at the time to accompany the Article by the Engraving which belonged to the Original Letter; but having now succeeded in reducing it to a convenient scale for this purpose, we take the present occasion of sending it out; in doing which, it is only necessary for us to direct the attention of the Reader who may feel an interest in the subject, to page 69 of the present Volume of this JOURNAL, published on the 6th of September last, and to add the following References, for the further elucidation of the Plate.

References to the 3 Upper Figures.

Fig. 1.—The profile, with the right aft guns run out, parallel to the middle line.

Fig. 2.—The plan of the Gun Deck: A A the angles, at which the right aft guns can be fought at the same time. B the point at which the shot from the two right aft guns will cross the guns being trained to the greatest angle. C the after broadside port.

Fig. 3.—The plan of the Upper Deck: D D the angles, at which the right aft guns can be fought at the same time. E the point, at which the shot will cross the guns, being trained to their greatest angle. F the after broadside port.

References to the 3 Lower Figures.

Fig. 1.—The profile, with the guns run out parallel to the middle line.

Fig. 2.—The plan of the Gun Deck: AAA the angles at which the right aft and quarter guns, on either side can be fought at the same time. B the point at which the shot will cross the two right aft guns being trained to their greatest angle. C the original after broadside port.

Fig. 3.—Plan of the Upper Deck: DDD the angles at which the right aft and quarter Guns on either side can be fought at the same time. E the point at which the shot will cross the two right aft guns being trained to their greatest angle. F the original after broadside port.

Military Order of the Bath.

SIR,

To the Editor of the Journal.

I have for sometime expected to see a reply from the OLD INDIAN, to PEREGRINE PUNGENT's challenge, to bring forward some more convincing proofs, than those he has already done, in support of his opinion, that the Order of the Bath was one more of rank and interest, than of Military merit. Not having done so, I now attribute to an apprehension, that it might possibly be considered one of the topics forbidden to Military men, or perhaps, that those he has adduced are perfectly sufficient to convince any impartial or unprejudiced person. In the latter opinion I perfectly coincide, but certainly not in the former, as it does not in the slightest degree relate to any Regulation of the Indian Governments or Authority in this country, although it may be presumption in me, who have not the honor of being either in his Majesty's or the Honorable Company's Service, to give any opinion on the subject, yet rather than PEREGRINE PUNGENT's challenge should not be noticed, I will endeavour to prove the OLD INDIAN is correct, without going beyond the two instances already quoted. As to the letter signed MEDAL, it scarcely calls for observation, and was probably written by some favored member of that most Honorable Order, *solely of merit*, who perhaps, never was in action in his life, although he so unconcernedly holds out, to the gallant Officers whose names have been introduced in this discussion, the very flattering prospect of future opportunities possibly occurring, to enable them, once more, to distinguish themselves in the service of this country, when perhaps, they may entertain a distant hope of having their names included amongst the Companions of the Bath.

Were I a Soldier, and placed on so high a pinnacle of Military fame as they are, my idea would be, that even the 1st class G. C. B. could not in public estimation, add in the least, to my character, or merits, as a distinguished Soldier, who had nobly served his country; consequently it seems to me, most likely they are very indifferent about it, and that MEDAL's very friendly consolation, is lost on men, whose gallant services are more publickly known, and admired, than those of many a C. B., K. C. B. and G. C. B. Although I have no doubt but the Order has been much more frequently conferred on Officers with no just claim to it, than withheld from those that had, yet the two instances quoted by the OLD INDIAN, in proof of the latter errors are the most striking and remarkable, as well as most calculated to prove it one of rank and interest, of any that ever occurred since the institution of the Order.

PEREGRINE PUNGENT's explanation that none under the rank of Major in the Army, or Captain in the Navy, can under any circumstances whatever, be admitted even in the lowest class, proves it, at once, an order of rank, a rule much to be regretted, as it excludes so immense a majority of the British Army, however glorious or beneficial to the state their services may be, from receiving or bearing any honorable badge of distinction, that could possibly denote the gallant services rendered their country; yet surely the reward of merit should not be confined to any rank or station in life, more particularly in the honorable profession of arms, and above all, in the Army of Old England, our boasted land of liberty, where the highest offices and honors of the state are proudly said to be equally open to merit, in every British subject, from the Peer to the Peasant.

That Captain Fitzgerald's devoted courage, admirable judgment, and self-possession, under such hopeless and perilous circumstances, in taking advantage of the critical moment for carrying his brilliant charge into effect, saved the day at Nagpore, and the consequent total destruction of the British force there, with all the incalculable and direful results to our interests throughout the East, that would, at that hostile and uncertain period inevitably result, from such a disaster, no one can deny. How then can PEREGRINE PUNGENT so coolly observe, he has no claim whatever to military honors? an exception might surely be made in the most aristocratic Order that ever existed, in any country, or under the most despotic monarchy, on an occasion so beneficial to the state, as well as glorious to the

national character, even though performed by so humble an individual as a Captain in the Army, without lowering the military fame and dignity of that most impartial Order, *solely of merit*

The other instance quoted by the OLD INDIAN, proves it an order of interest, as neither rank, nor the most distinguished military merit are wanting.

Major Staunton was promoted after 20 years service, from the unfortunately marked rank of a Captain, to a Majority, immediately after the memorable battle of Coorgon. Let PEREGRINE PUNGENT, after perusing the few following short extracts, which I have selected from numerous long Official Documents, issued and published to the world, by the constituted authorities in the country, repeat, if he can, that hitherto, the different degrees of the Order have been distributed as equally as possible, considering that all human institutions are liable to error.

Extract from Orders by the Right Honorable the Governor in Council of Bombay under date 7th February. 1818.

The Governor in Council entirely concurs in the opinion expressed by the Brigadier General in the above General Orders, that the action of Coorgon, was one of the most brilliant affairs ever achieved by any Army, and laments that so splendid a triumph should have been attended with so severe a loss, as that shown in the return of killed and wounded, though, considering the great disparity of numbers, the length of the contest, the fatigues and privations of the detachment, it is to be wondered the loss was not more severe.

By the Right Honorable the Governor in Council of Bombay, dated June 28, 1819.

On publishing to the Army, the Honorable Court of Directors' complimentary Orders on this subject, dated 6th January 1819, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council will have much pleasure in conveying to Captain Staunton the sword presented to him by the Honorable Court, when it shall have been received in Bombay, and in the meantime has only to express his hope, that, as that Officer has lately been promoted to a Majority in the Grenadier Regiment, he may soon share in those honors of the Military Order of the Bath, which his want of rank appears to be the only cause of having been hitherto withheld from him, &c.

No. 57.—To His Excellency the Most Noble the Marquis of Hastings, K. G. Governor General and Commander in Chief, &c. &c. &c.

MY LORD,

Head-Quarters, Army of the Deccan.

I have extraordinary satisfaction in transmitting to the information of your Lordship the Official Details of one of the most heroic actions, which has ever been fought and gained by an handful of men over a large Army.

The accompanying transcript of Brigadier General Smith's dispatch, and of the General Order, which I yesterday published to the Army on this brilliant occasion, will place your Lordship in full possession of the particulars of the battle, in which the 2d Battalion of the 1st Regiment of Bombay Native Infantry, aided by a small party of Madras Artillery men, with two six-pounders, and about three hundred Auxiliary Horse have nobly sustained during a whole day, and finally repulsed the unceasing and vigorous efforts of the Peishwah's Army, under circumstances of peculiar difficulty and privation, which render the exploit altogether unparalleled.

I need not again in this place recapitulate the names of the Officers who have aided the intrepid Captain Staunton in gaining the victory of Corygaum; their individual merits are brought to your Lordship's notice in the accompanying documents, and they will be certain to receive from their Government and their country, that admiration of, and gratitude for, their devoted gallantry, to which they are so highly entitled.

I most sincerely congratulate your Lordship, on an event which has, if possible, heightened the renown of the Indian Army, and from which I cannot but anticipate results of the highest political importance, since such a defeat must inevitably tend to

paralyse the future exertions of the enemy, and prove to him the hopelessness of continuing a war, with any success, against a power which has such troops to oppose to him.

(A true Copy.)

I have, the honor, &c.

Camp at Mikhidpoor, } (Signed) T. HISLOP, Lieut. Gen.
Jany. 23, 1822. } (Signed) H. SCOTT, Military Sec.

General Orders, by the Commander in Chief, Head-quarters of the Army of the Deccan, Camp near Mikhidpoor, Wednesday, January 21, 1822.

It is with feelings of inexpressible gratification, that the Commander in Chief has to announce one of the most heroic and brilliant achievements ever recorded in the annals of the Army, which took place at the village of Corygaum, between Seroor and Poonah, on the 1st instant.

The official details of this glorious affair, reached the Commander in Chief yesterday, in a dispatch from Brigadier General Lionel Smith, C. B. Commanding the Second or Poonah Division of the Army of the Deccan; and His Excellency is pleased to publish the Brigadier General's Orders issued on the occasion, that the Army may be placed in full possession of every particular of an event, displaying so bright and distinguished an example of devoted courage and admirable constancy. (Here follow the Division Orders issued by Brigadier General Smith, dated 7th January 1818, which have already been published in the Government Gazette of the 5th instant.)

The Commander in Chief having published the foregoing Order, in the sentiments of which he most cordially participates, feels unable to do greater justice to the merits of Captain Staunton, and his gallant detachment; but in conveying to that Officer and his brave troops the expression of his thanks and highest administration, His Excellency entreats them to believe, that the distinguished intrepidity and enduring fortitude they have so nobly shown, under circumstances of the most trying privation, will for ever remain deeply impressed on his heart, and be recorded as one of the brightest deeds in the annals of our Indian History.

It will be His Excellency's most gratifying duty, immediately to bring to the special notice of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General and Commander in Chief in India, the particulars of this brilliant and glorious event.

(A true Copy.)

(Signed) T. H. S. CONWAY, Adj. Gen. of the Army.

General Order, by the Most Noble the Marquis of Hastings, Head-quarters, Camp Byramghaut, March 13, 1818

The Commander in Chief of all the Forces in India, having received the official details of the action at Corygaum, is pleased to direct, that they shall be entered into every orderly book of the Bengal Army, to remain a recorded proof, of what may be achieved by disciplined intrepidity against even the persevering courage of immensely superior numbers, &c. &c. &c.

I shall abstain from making any personal comparisons as to the Military merits of Commissaries, or the many others, who have and are, as their Promotion admits of it, still continuing to receive the distinction of the Bath, on the pretext of services rendered during that war; but I cannot avoid observing, that this case must have been nearly as deserving as some of those who have been so honoured; it is not one that could be easily overlooked or forgotten at Home, where it met with, to my knowledge, who happened to be there at the time, as much public applause and admiration throughout the Kingdom, and in the British House of Commons, as it could have done in this country, with this only difference, that every authority in India, from the highest to the lowest concerned, did it (as far as my personal of the History of the war, and the documents connected with it enable me to judge,) all the honor and justice their limited power in those respects enable them to do.

Madras, Sept. 12, 1822.

A COUNTRY CAPTAIN.

Suffering Irish.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

The following passage from a work by the late Rev. D. Simpson, of Christ Church, Maclesfield; the 7th Edition of which was published in 1813, was then, and is still so applicable to the state of things in Ireland, that you may probably consider it worthy of a place in your Paper, as tending to enlighten the world, and shew where relief might be really and lastingly afforded to the poor suffering Irish; as well as to the English, whose distresses, through not in general so great, are annually approaching nearer to a like degree of misery from the same causes, viz.

"One word upon the situation of the unhappy Irish:—We cry out against them for their rebellious conduct: and to be sure they are extremely to blame in many respects. Is there not, however, a cause, an apparent cause, at least, for their dissatisfaction?"

"The grievances of the Protestant part of the people are many and considerable. The late Lord Bristol, for instance, Bishop of Derry, whose bishopric is said to have been 15,000 pounds a year, was rambling over Europe, and did not set foot in his diocese for several years; some have reported for twenty-four.

"There are twenty-two Bishops who preside over the established Church in Ireland, at the expense of 74,000 pounds a year; which is at the rate of 3,368 pounds per annum a man, besides all other preferments.

"Some of them are known to be very worthy characters; but others, like the one just mentioned, are extremely to blame, though surely not in the same degree. While such are the Shepherds, no wonder the Sheep go astray.

"Ought we to be surprised if infidelity abound, and run like wildfire among the people? if they complain, wish to overturn such a system of corruption, and rise in rebellion for the purpose? Nothing but true religion, or a sense of the impolicy of the measure, can restrain them.

"I do affirm again and again, that the slothful and temporising Bishops and Clergy of Europe are the main authors of the present miseries of Europe, and we may justly and infallibly expect Divine Providence will ere long kick us off our perches, as has been the case in other countries, and give our offices and emoluments to those who are more worthy of them. Nothing can save us, unless we turn over a new leaf, and become alive to the interests—not of the Church, as a secular institution—but to the interests of pure, disinterested evangelical religion. What a horrible hell shall we Parsons have when we leave our present beds of down! How will the devils exult over myriads of full-fed Bishops, Doctors and dignified Deans, who have rioted upon the spoils of the Church, and neglected or abused their holy charges.

"I add farther, that among other causes of complaint in our sister-kingdom, many of the bishoprics are filled up by the Viceroy from among the English Clergy, and the best livings are possessed by Englishmen.

"Hence a very frequent new residence. Every impartial person must consider this as a real grievance. The Irish Clergy, indeed are taking them with some few honorable exceptions, in a state truly deplorable; and the great mass of the laity not less so, considered in every religious point of view. What wonder, if the people, left to perish by their Ministers for lack of knowledge, should rise up and cut the throats of those Ministers? This is a just re-action of Providence. We talk of the wild Irish, and speak of them as being little raised above a state of savage nature. Let it be considered who is to blame for all this. The Bishops and Clergy, I avow. But the fault is greatly in the ecclesiastical part of the constitutions of the two countries, which will permit the clerical order of men to receive the emoluments of the Church, without performing the business for which we are paid. No man can surely say that a reform here would do us any harm!

But if a reform in Church matters is never to be brought about till the Bishops and Clergy themselves embark in it, there is much reason to fear the event is at no little distance. I must, however, do my own order the justice to observe, that in former periods whatever reformations in religion have been brought forward, some of the Clergy have been the most active and effective instruments. God send us again a few more Wickliffs, Crammers, Latimers, Ridleys, Hookers and Gilpins, to deliver us from the remaining dregs of Popish superstition which cleave to us!"

I am, Sir, Your obedient Servant,
Calcutta, Oct. 14, 1822.

B. C. D.

Veterinary Practice.

To the Editor of the Journal.

Sir,

I have been unable from indisposition to peruse your Paper, for some time past; but on running over the sheets, I met with a Letter in your JOURNAL of the 1st of May last, signed 'HIOΔAMOS, complaining of the inconvenience (and I may add, injury) that both Disposers and Purchasers of the most noble of the quadruped race, suffer from the arrogance of the "unlettered," or illiterate Grooms and Stable-keepers, who daily send forth with impunity to an enlightened Public, (in a scrawl scarcely legible) Certificates as to the soundness or unsoundness of these most useful animals.

I trust I have ever been in the habit of perusing the opinions of men, when publicly avowed, with the utmost liberality and candour, critically weighing them in the balance of my own judgement, before I ventured to decide in favour of or against them. But to that species of acurrious declamation, the offspring of an insidious disposition, which is intended to disparage either the character or profession of men, I have ever been as inveterate an enemy.

It is, I believe, generally understood, if a youth is so fortunate as to obtain a kind of diplomatic certificate of his theoretic knowledge in any particular science, that the practical part is as a matter of course, included; for my part, I am of opinion, that this is generally misunderstood; as for instance, I was the other day in company with a person, who from the best of my judgment (and his own statement), has regularly attended the Veterinary College, in London, for a considerable time, the different lessons on the Anatomy, Pathology, and Physiology of the Horse, given by Professor Coleman, Lewel, &c. I took the liberty of requesting this Gentleman to walk with me through my little Stud, and looking at one of the Horses, wished to know his age, he being a professional man, I did not tell him, but caused the Horse's mouth and teeth to be exposed to his view, and said you will see his age, but to my surprise, he begged of me to inform him, "as he really had not sufficient confidence in himself to tell his age by the teeth, though he was perfectly acquainted with the theory." This Horse was between three and five years. In the next stall stood a Horse rather viciously inclined, I proposed castrating him, and though that operation to me (as proved the most congenial to warm climates) is one of the most simple kind and well worthy its confirmation, never having yet failed in a single instance out of some hundreds, and amongst them many cases of aged and ruptured Horses; notwithstanding I had a particular wish to see it performed after the College style, conceiving much improvement might have been made, since I had the honor of attending that Institution, and consequently requested or rather begged of my "brother chip," to perform the operation; yet, Sir, you will conceive my utter astonishment, that I was again disappointed by my supposed Veterinary Gentleman, who said, "though he had seen a number of cases operated upon, he had never done it himself, but was perfectly acquainted with the theory," and expressed in the strongest terms, his wish to see me perform it; consequently after being so disappointed in gaining any information in the most trivial cases, I refrained from making any inquiry into the more important ones.

I have to apologize for going this length, but wish to point out (to the best of my humble judgement) the mistaken idea, that a discerning community labour under, in suffering people of the above description to give Certificates of Horses being

sound, or unsound, (such Certificates I conceive in a Court of Law, could have no avail,) and in cases that require the most minute scrutiny of course the Horse is returned back to the Disposer, as unsound; (from the Examiner's judgement being such, that he can place no confidence in it) and thereby injuring both the property and character of the Owner.

I imagine, no one will dispute that the opinions of experienced Cavalry Officers, and also Civil Gentlemen, who have during their long residence in India, proved beyond doubt, the strength and duration of the different structured Horses this country produces, is far superior to any of your "unlettered Grooms" or theoretical inexperienced Gentlemen of the Fraternity. It is to be lamented that this large Metropolis has not a kind of Repository (after the manner of Tattersall's, London) the proprietors of which should be competent judges as to the soundness, or unsoundness, of a Horse, before they expose him for public sale. This would obviate much injury, inconvenience, and trouble.

If this humble suggestion be found worthy of a corner in your JOURNAL, it may be the means of exercising the pen of one much more able to handle this subject, than

Your most obedient Servant,

Calcutta, Oct. 12, 1822.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Enigma.

A Roman Emperor's name explore,
Take the one-half, you need no more;
Think on the juice from apples pressed,
Take the first part and leave the rest;
What these two form when they'er combined
I'm very sure you'll never find—

MISS INQUISITIVE.

Commercial Reports.

(From the Calcutta Exchange Price Current of yesterday.)

Note.—It being difficult to quote with preciseness the prices of the following Articles, the mode of stating generally, whether they are at an advance or discount, has been adopted, as being sufficient to give a tolerably correct idea of the Market.—The Exchange being at Par.

References.—(P. C.) Prime Cost of the Article as Invoiced at the Manufacturer's prices, exclusive of Freight and Charges.—(A.) Advance on the same.—(D.) Discount.

Birmingham Hard-ware,	10	a	15 per cent. D.
Broad Cloth, fine,	P. C.	0	a 70 per cent. A.
Broad Cloth, coarse,	P. C.	0	a 30 per cent. D.
Flannels,	30	a	35 per cent. D.
Hats, Bicknell's,	10	a	15 per cent. A.
Chintz,	5	a	10 per cent. D.
Cutlery,	P. C.	0	a 25 per cent. D.
Earthen-ware,	45	a	50 per cent. D.
Glass-ware,	P. C.	0	a 10 per cent. D.
Window Glass,	P. C.	0	a 10 per cent. D.
Hosiery,	0	a	25 per cent. D.
Muslins Assorted,	20	a	30 per cent. D.
Oilman's Stores,	P. C.	0	a 15 per cent. D.
Stationery,	P. C.	0	a 10 per cent. A.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Remittable,	19	4	a 19 8
Non-Remittable,	12	4	a 12 8

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Private Bills,	6	per cent.
Ditto on Government Bills of Exchange,	5	per cent.
Interest on Loans on Deposit,	5	per cent.

HIGH WATER AT CALCUTTA THIS DAY.

Morning,	4	48
Evening,	6	13
Moon's Age,	4	Days.

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

—653—

Government Orders.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT, OCTOBER 3, 1822.

Mr. R. C. Plowden, Salt Agent for the Division of Hidjeelee, and Collector of Land Revenue at Ditto.

M. W. H. Benson, Assistant to the Mofussil Special Commission, acting under the Provisions of Regulation I. 1821.

OCTOBER 10, 1822.

Mr. H. Ricketts, Assistant in the Office of the Secretary to the Board of Revenue in the Lower Provinces.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT, OCTOBER 10, 1822.

Mr. Welby Jackson, an Assistant to the Register of the Courts of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut and Nizamut Adawlut.

MILITARY.

General Orders, by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, OCTOBER 8, 1822.

The appointment of Captain C. H. Baines, of the 13th Regiment Native Infantry, to the temporary Command of the Furruckabad Provincial Battalion, in General Orders of the 6th ultimo, does not take place, in consequence of Major Kerin having applied to cancel his leave of absence.

Captain Baines is however directed to proceed to Bareilly to Command the Provincial Battalion at that Station, during the absence of its Commanding Officer, Major Hall, or until further orders.

FORT WILLIAM; OCTOBER 11, 1822.

The facility of enlisting Drummers for the Native Army, having in many cases prevented sufficient attention being paid to the restrictions imposed on Commanding Officers of Corps by the Regulations of the Service, which prescribe applications for Drummers to be, in the first instance, made to the European Regiment, and next to the Orphan School thro' the Adjutant General, before any Native Drummer be entertained, His Lordship in Council has been pleased to direct:

1. That all Drummers or Fifers now in the several Infantry Corps of the Line, who have not been received from the Orphan School, or are otherwise not the Children of a European Father or Native Portuguese Christian, be, from the 1st Proximo, placed on the Pay and Batta of Sepoys, excepting such as have already served 6 complete years, or obtained the rank of Drum or Fife Major.

2. That such Mahomedan or Hindoo Drummers or Fifers as are, by Cast, Age, Size and figure, fit for the Ranks, have the option of being placed on the Rolls as Sepoys according to date of Enlistment, or of taking their discharge, if they decline to remain as Drummers on Sepoy's Pay and Batta, with the above exceptions.

3. That in all future cases where it may be found impracticable, on application to the Adjutant General of the Army, to procure Drummers from the European Regiment or Orphan School, Commanding Officers shall first look for the Children of any indigent European in their neighbourhood, and, failing therein, for Native Portuguese; of whom, in either Case, a full Descriptive Roll shall first be forwarded to Headquarters, for His Excellency the Commander in Chief's sanction to their enrolment, on the full Pay of Drummers.

4. Mahomedans, (Africans excepted) and Hindoos are expressly excluded, in future, from being enlisted as Drummers, Fifers, or Band Boys in any of the Regular Corps of this Army, except in cases of extreme emergency by Orders from Headquarters, and then they will only receive the Pay and Batta of Sepoys.

The Pay of Mahomedan and Hindoo Drummers in the Calcutta Native Militia, Bhagulpore Hill Rangers, and Local and Provincial Battalions on this Establishment, shall not exceed the Pay and Batta of Sepoys of the Line, after the 1st Proximo; excepting such as are now 6 complete years in the Service.

With reference to General Orders of the 16th June 1821, the Advances to be made to Barrack Masters on account of Stud Buildings will be granted in future thro' the Military Board, instead of by the Board of Superintendence; and Bills for the Construction of new and repair of Old Stud Buildings, with exception to the trifling repairs, the payment of which is specially provided for in General Orders of the 4th Instant, will be transmitted for Adjustment by Barrack Masters through the Superintendents of Public Buildings to the former instead of the latter Board; accompanied by the prescribed Certificate from the Stud Officer, as to the extent and nature of the Work executed, and his opinion of the Workmanship and Materials, in Situations where a regular Survey cannot be held with convenience.

It is not intended by this order to deprive the Board of Superintendence of suggesting and directing such arrangements, and making such improvements in Stud Buildings as their experience must necessarily enable them to do; the object of Government being to extend the same System of Check and Account to the Stud as to all other Military Buildings.

The Military Board will accordingly make the same Communications henceforward to the Military Accountant, regarding Stud Buildings, as are now made when Buildings are completed in other branches of the Military Department.

In continuation of General Orders of the 5th July last, the Syces who may occasionally become Supernumerary with the Light Field Batteries of Foot Artillery, are to be retained with their Companies, until the Horses are replaced, and are not to be made over to the Commissariat.

Any Syces of the description above mentioned which may have been transferred to the Commissariat Department, and yet remain with it, are to be retransferred to their respective Companies.

This order is to have operation with respect to the mounted portion of the Cuttack Legion henceforward.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Promotion and Appointment.

14th Regiment Native Infantry.—Ensign David Simpson to be Lieutenant, from the 4th October, 1822, in succession to James Stewart, who has resigned the Service.

Assistant Surgeon R. B. Francis to perform the Medical duties of the Civil Station of Jessore, vice Barnes promoted.

Captain Frederick Buckley, of the 18th Regiment Native Infantry, has been permitted to return to his duty on this Establishment, by permission of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, without prejudice to his Rank: Date of Arrival at Fort William, 4th October, 1822.

Surgeon John Barnes is permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough, on account of his private Affairs.

The leave of absence granted to Major D. V. Kerin, Commandant of the Furruckabad Provincial Battalion, as published in General Orders of the 21st June last, has been cancelled at the request of that Officer.

In consequence of a recent Letter received from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, detailing certain appointments to be in future filled by Engineer Officers, and with advertence to General Orders of the 13th ultimo, the Most Noble the Governor General in Council extends to that Corps the eligibility of holding the Situation of Superintendent and Director of the Foundry of Fort William, to which appointment Captain Hutchinson of Engineers is hereby nominated.

Mr. William Corbet is admitted to the Service as an Assistant Surgeon on this Establishment, in conformity with his appointment by the Honorable the Court of Directors, date of arrival at Fort William 11th October 1822.

Captain W. Bidwell, of the 14th Regiment Native Infantry, is permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough, on account of his private affairs.

The Most Noble the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct, in conformity with the Mutiny Act of 1822, Section 26th, that the Sum of Six Pence per diem shall be paid on account of Subsistence for each Non-Commissioned Officer and Private of His Majesty's Service confined in any Jail, Prison or Congee House by the Sentence of a Court Martial; the Pay of such persons being drawn by their Pay Masters or the Brigade-Major of the King's Troops in full, and the balance beyond the Six Pence a day, appropriated to the purpose of providing such Prisoners with light Articles of Clothing, under the authority of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

The per diem allowance on account of Subsistence for Military Prisoners in the Jail of Calcutta, is payable to the Sheriff.

WM. CASEMENT, Lieut. Col. Sec. to Govt. Milt. Dept.

General Orders by the Commander in Chief, Headquarters; Calcutta, October 9, 1822.

Captain Lachlan of His Majesty's 17th Foot, Captain Comyn of the 7th Regiment Native Infantry, and (Bravet) Captain Guise of the 9th Regiment of Native Infantry, are relieved from the General Court Martial of which Lieutenant-Colonel Shaw is President. Lieutenant Mac-tier, of the 4th Regiment Light Cavalry, is appointed a Member of the Court Martial; and Major-General Dalzell will nominate two other Officers to complete the Court, and forward their names to the Adjutant General's Office.

Major Baines's appointment, on the 4th of August last, of Lieutenant C. Bellow to officiate as Interpreter and Quarter Master to the 1st Battalion 18th Regiment, during the absence of Lieutenant F. Bellow, is confirmed.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta; October 10, 1822

Major-General Marley's appointment, on the 27th ultimo, of Captain McQuhae to officiate as Garrison Engineer and Executive Officer at Allahabad during the absence of Captain Stephen, is confirmed.

District Orders by Major-General L. Loveday, Commanding Benares Division of the Army, under date 1st instant, appointing Brevet-Captain Herring, of the 18th Regiment, to act as Major of Brigade to the Division during the absence of Captain Baldock on general leave, are confirmed.

The undermentioned Officers have Leave of Absence.

2d Battalion 2d Regiment.—Ensign Sage, from 15th October, to 15th November, in extension, to enable him to join his Corps.

2d Battalion 4th Regiment.—Major Faithful, from 5th November, to 5th March 1823, to visit the Presidency, on urgent private affairs.

2d Battalion 16th Regiment.—Captain Stacy, from 1st September to 1st December, in extension.

1st Battalion 18th Regiment.—Lieutenant C. Griffiths, from 1st October, to 1st April, 1823, to Bareilly, on urgent private affairs.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta; October 12, 1822.

Lieutenant David Simpson, of the 14th Native Infantry is posted to the 2d Battalion of the Regiment.

Lieutenant C. Penrose, of the 2d Battalion 27th Regiment Native Infantry, is appointed a Member of the General Court Martial of which Lieutenant-Colonel Shave of His Majesty's 87th Regiment is President, instead of Lieutenant Church of the 17th Foot who is relieved.

Assistant Surgeon J. P. Barnett is appointed to afford Medical aid to the Companies of Hill Beldars employed under the orders of the Quarter Master General of the Army, and to whom Mr. Barnett will be pleased to report himself.

Lieutenant-Colonel Clarke's appointment, under date the 30th ultimo, of Brevet Captain Geo. Thornton to act as Staff to the Detachment under the Lieutenant-Colonel's Command, is confirmed during such period as the Troops composing it may remain employed.

The undermentioned Officer has Leave of Absence.

1st Battalion 13th Regiment, (doing duty).—Ensign W. E. Hay, from 12th October, to 12th December, to visit the Presidency.

W. L. WATSON, Acting Adj. Genl. of the Army.

THE FOLLOWING ARE GENERAL ORDERS ISSUED TO HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta; October 9, 1822.

The Most Noble the Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following Promotions and Appointment until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known.

30th Foot.—Lieut. William Sullivan to be Captain of a Company without purchase, vice Macbell, deceased, 3d Sept. 1822.

Ensign Chas. Deane to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice W. Sullivan promoted, ditto.

Chas. Wynne Barrow, Gent. to be Ensign without purchase, vice Chas. Deane promoted, ditto.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta; October 11, 1822.

Quarter Master Paul of the 87th Regiment has an extension of Leave of absence for two months and a half from the 14th instant, to enable him to join his Corps.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta; October 12, 1822.

The Leave granted by His Excellency General Sir Alexander Campbell, to Lieut. Andrews of the 30th Regiment to proceed to Europe, for the recovery of his Health, and to be absent for two years from the date of his Embarkation, is confirmed.

Lieut. Hawkins of the 89th Regt. who came round to this Presidency on duty has permission to visit the Upper Provinces on his Private Affairs, and to be absent on that account for six months from the 15th instant.

Captain Jacob and Lieutenant Stepney of the 65th Regiment are re-attached to do duty with the Details of the 13th and 44th Regiments in Fort William, until further Orders.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta; October 12, 1822.

The Details of the 13th, 38th and 44th Regiments arrived from Madras on the Hon'ble Company's Ship ASTELL under the Command of Captain Burrows, 41st Regiment, with the sanction of Government be disembarked as soon as practicable.

These Men together with Capt. Burrows when landed, will join Captain Gill's Detachment and do duty with the 17th Regt. in Fort William, until further Orders.

Captain Burrows will deliver the accounts, &c. of his Detachment to the Acting Brigade Major King's Troops.

Head-quarters, Calcutta, October 14, 1822.

Lieut. Child of the 24th Regiment having performed the duty upon which he was detached from Fort William, he will resume the Charge of the Invalids of the 87th Regiment now at the Presidency.

Ensign Poole of the 24th, at present doing duty with the Invalids of the 87th, will place himself under the Orders of the Officer Commanding the 17th Regiment for the purpose of being employed with the Detachments of the 13th and 14th Regiments.

To the Details of the two above Corps Lieutenant Cox of the 87th, is likewise attached until further Orders. He will accordingly report himself to Colonel Edwards.

Assistant Surgeon Birmingham will join the 69th Regiment to which he now stands appointed.

By Order of the Most Noble the commander in Chief,

THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

Advice to Young Reviewers.

To the Editor of the Bengal Hurkaru.

SIR,

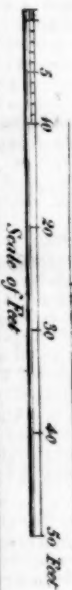
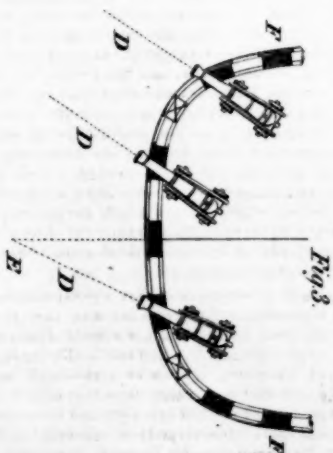
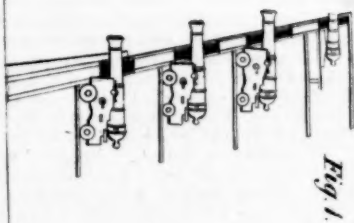
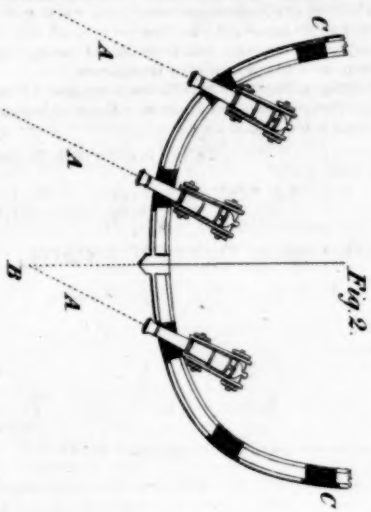
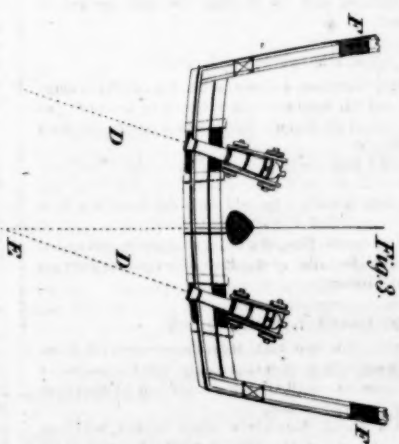
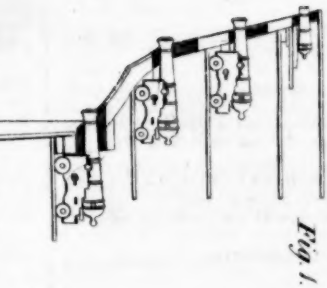
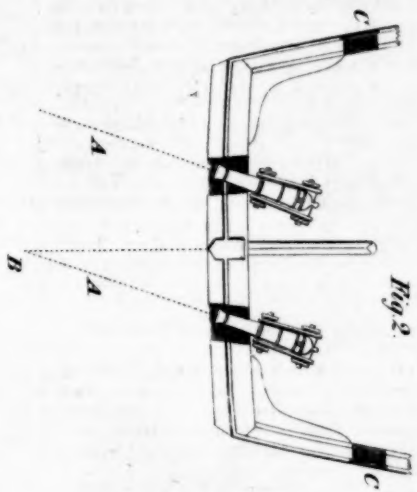
There is something in the following Essay, piquant, and so truly in point with the criticism of the QUARTERLY, on the "Travels in Palestine," that I cannot refrain offering it to the readers of your Paper. The writer of that elaborate disquisition has in many instances literally followed the advice to young reviewers, both in liberality, and in a copious use of the arts recommended. The writer of the Essay is addressing a young Critic, who had just assumed the patronymic "W.E."

"You are about to enter on a profession which has the means of doing much good to society, and scarcely any temptation to do harm; you may encourage genius, you may chastise superficial arrogance, expose falsehood, correct error, and guide the taste and opinions of the age in no small degree, by the books you praise or condemn. While your name is unknown, your person is invulnerable: at the same time your own aim is sure, for you may take it at your leisure; and your blows fall heavier than those of any writer whose name is given, or who is simply anonymous. There is a mysterious authority in the plural "we," which no single name, whatever may be its weight or reputation, can acquire; and under the sanction of this imposing style, your strictures, your praises, and your dogmas, will command universal attention, and be received as the fruit of united talents, acting on one common principle—as the judgments of a tribunal who decide only on mature deliberation, and who protect the interests of literature with unceasing vigilance. Such being the high importance of that office, and such its opportunities, I cannot bestow a few hours of leisure better than furnishing you with some hints for the more easy and effectual discharge of its duties: hints which I confess, are loosely thrown together, but which are the result of frequent reflection and comparison, and more especially elicited by the conduct of reviewers of the present day. And if any thing should strike you at first sight as rather equivocal in point of morality, or deficient in liberality or feeling; I beg you will suppress all such scruples, and consider them as the offspring of a contracted education, and narrow way of thinking, which a little intercourse with the world and sober reasoning will speedily overcome.

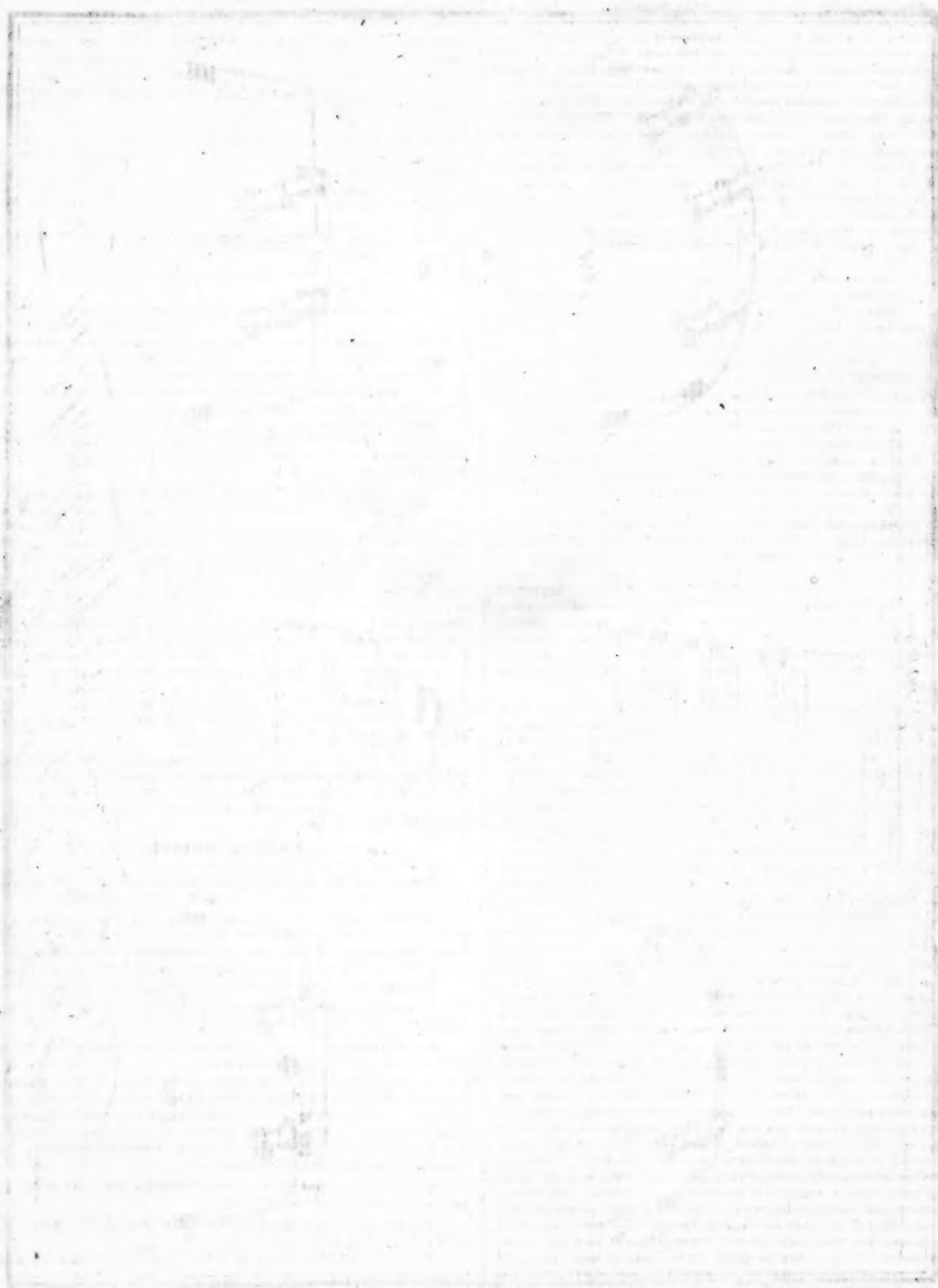
Now, as in the conduct of life nothing is more to be desired than some governing principle of action, to which all other principles and motives must be made subservient, so in the act of reviewing I would lay down as a fundamental principle, which must be the main spring of all your criticisms—WRITE WHAT WILL SELL. To this golden rule every minor canon must be subordinate, and must either be immediately deducible from, or at least be made consistent with it. Your utility therefore depends on your popularity, and popularity cannot be attained without humouring the taste and inclinations of men. Be assured that by a similar train of sound and judicious reasoning, the consciences of thousands in public life are daily quieted. It is better for the state that their party should govern than any other; the good which they can effect by the exercise of power, is infinitely greater than any which could arise from a rigid adherence to certain subordinate moral precepts; which therefore should be violated without scruple whenever they stand in the way of their leading principle.

He who sticks at these can never act a great part in the world and is not fit to act it if he could. Such maxims may be very useful in ordinary affairs, but when we mount into the sphere of public utility, we must adopt more enlarged principles; and not suffer ourselves to be cramped and fettered by petty notions of right and moral duty. The task of pleasing is at all times easier than that of instructing, at least it does not stand in need of painful research and preparation, and may be effected in general by a little vivacity of manner, and a dexterous moderation (as Lord Bacon calls it) to the frailties and humours of men. Justice and candour can only be required of you, as far as they coincide with this main principle; and a little experience will convince you, that these are not the happiest means of accomplishing your purpose.

Mr. Robert Stephenson's Circular Steam Locomotive.
From an engraving by Mr. J. G. Thompson.



Engraved for the Locomotive Journal.



It has been illly said, that a reviewer acts in a judicial capacity, and that his conduct should be regulated by the same rules by which the judge of a civil court is governed; that he should rid himself of every bias: be patient, cautious, sedate and rigidly impartial; that he should not seek to shew himself off, and should check every disposition to enter into the case as a partisan. Such is the language of superficial thinkers, but in reality there is no analogy between the two cases. A judge is promoted to the office by the authority of the state; a reviewer by his own. I would advise you, when you sit down, to place yourself in the situation of a cross-examining pleader; you may comment, in a vein of agreeable irony, upon the profession, the manner of life, the look, dress, or even the name of the author of the work you are examining. This mode of proceeding you will find most practicable in poetry, where the boldness of the image, or the delicacy of thought, for which the reader's mind was prepared in the original, will easily be made to appear extravagant or affected, if judiciously singled out, and detached from the thought to which it belonged: Again, since much depends upon the rhythm and the terseness of expression, both of which are sometimes destroyed by dropping a single word or transposing a phrase, I have known much advantage arise from not quoting in the form of a literal extract, but giving a brief summary in prose of the contents of a poetical passage, and interlarding your own language with occasional phrases of the poem, marked with inverted commas. These, and a thousand other little expedients by which the arts of quizzing and banter flourish, practice will soon teach you. If it should be necessary to transcribe a dull passage, not very favourable in topics of humour and railery, you may introduce it as "a favourable specimen of the author's manner."

Voyages and Travels are no barren ground, and you must seldom let a number of your review go abroad without an article of this description. The charm of this species of writing, so universally felt, arises chiefly from its uniting narrative with information. The interest we take in the story can only be kept alive by minute incident and occasional detail, which puts us in possession of the traveller's feelings, his hopes, his fears, his disappointments, and his pleasures; at the same time the thirst for knowledge and love of novelty is gratified, by continual information respecting the people and countries he visits. If you have therefore to run down the book, you have only to play off these two parts against each other: when the writer's object is to satisfy the first inclination; you are to thank him for communicating to the world such valuable acts as whether he lost his way in the night, or sprained his ankle, or had no appetite to dinner. If he is busied in describing the mineralogy, agriculture, trade, &c. of a country, you may mention a hundred books from whence the same information may be obtained, and deprecate the practice of employing old musty folios, to gratify the sickly taste for a smattering about every thing that distinguishes the present age.

In works of science and recondite learning the task you have undertaken will not be so difficult as you may imagine. Tables of contents and indexes are blessed helps in the hands of a reviewer; but, more than all, the preface is the field from which the richest harvest is to be gathered. In the preface the author usually gives a summary of what has been written on the same subject before; he acknowledges the assistance he has received from sources, and the reasons of his dissent from former writers; he confesses that certain parts have been less attentively considered than others, and that information has come too late to his hands to be made use of; he points out many things in the composition of his work which he thinks may provoke animadversion, and endeavours to defend and to palliate his own practice. There is a fund of wealth for the reviewer, lying upon the very surface; if he knows any thing of his business, he will turn all these materials against the author; carefully suppressing the source of his information, and as if drawing from the stores of his own mind, long ago laid up for this very purpose. If the author's references are correct, a point is gained; for by consulting a few pages of the original works it will be easy to discuss the subject with the air of having a knowledge of the whole. Your chief vantage ground is that you may fasten upon any position of the book you are reviewing, and treat it as principal and essential when perhaps it is of little weight in the real argument; but by allotting a large share of your criticism to it, the reader will be apt to give it a proportionate importance, and to consider the merit of the treatise at issue upon that single question. If any body complains that the greater and more valuable parts remain unnoticed, your answer is, that it is impossible to pay attention to all; and that your duty is rather to prevent the propagation of error, than to lavish praises upon that, which if really excellent will work its way in the world without your help. Indeed, if your review admits of selection, you had better not meddle with works of deep research, and original speculation; such as have already attracted much notice, and cannot be treated superficially without danger of being found out. The time taken for making yourself thoroughly master of of the subject, is so great that you may depend upon it they will never pay for the reviewing. They are generally the fruit of long study, and of talent, concentrated in the steady pursuit of one object; it is not likely therefore that you can throw much new light on a question of

this nature, or even plausibly combat the author's positions in the course of a few hours, which is all you can well afford to devote to them—And without accomplishing one or other of these points, your review will gain no celebrity, and of course no good be done.

Enough has been said to give you some insight into the facilities with which your new employment abounds: I will only mention one more, because of its extensive and almost universal application to all branches; the topic I mean, which by the rhetoricians was called *'ex'antion*; that is, when a work excels in one quality, you may blame it for not having the opposite. For instance:—if the biographical sketch of a literary character is minute and full of anecdote, you may enlarge on the advantages of philosophical reflection; and the superior mind required to give a judicious analysis of the opinions and works of deceased authors: on the contrary, if the latter method is pursued by the biographer, you can with equal ease extol the lively colouring, and truth, and interest of exact delineation and detail. This topic, you will perceive, enters into style as well as matter; where many virtues might be named which are incompatible; and whichever the author has preferred, it will be the signal for you to launch forth on the praises of its opposite, and continually to hold up that to your reader as the model of excellence in this species of writing.

You will perhaps wonder, why all my instructions are pointed towards the censure, not the praise of books; but many reasons might be given why it should be so; the chief are, that this part is both easier, and will sell better. Let us hear the words of Mr. Burke on a subject not very dissimilar. "In such cases," says he, "the writer has a certain fire and alacrity inspired into him, by a consciousness, that, let it fare how it will with the subject, his ingenuity will be sure of applause; and this alacrity becomes much greater, if he acts upon the offensive; by the impetuosity that always accompanies an attack, and the uniform propensity which mankind have to the finding and exaggerating faults." Pref. Vindic. Nat. Soc. p. 6.

You will perceive that I have on no occasion sanctioned the baser motives of pique, envy, aristocratical jealousy, revenge and love of detraction; at least I have not recommended harsh treatment upon any of these grounds: I have argued simply on the abstract moral principle which a reviewer should have present to his mind. But if any of these motives insinuate themselves as secondary springs of action, I would not condemn them: they may come in aid of the grand leading principle, and powerfully second its operation. But it is time to close these tedious precepts, and I shall furnish you with what speaks plainer, than any precept, a specimen of the art itself, in which, several of them are embodied. It is hastily done; but it exemplifies what I have said, and exhibits most of those qualities which disappointed authors are fond of railing at, under the names of flippancy, arrogance, conceit, misrepresentation, and malevolence; reproaches which you will only regard as so many acknowledgements of success in your undertaking and infallible tests of an established fame and rapidly increasing circulation."

I beg to apologise for the length of these most excellent admonitions, and to express my hope that they may prove entertaining; should this be the case, I will speedily transmit the specimen of a critics art.

I remain, Sir, Your most obedient humble Servant,
Ghazepore, August 2, 1822. E. I.

Penang Papers.

Penang, Sept. 4.—The H. C. Ship *SIR DAVID SCOTT*, W. Hunter, Esq. Captain, left the harbour on Monday morning for China.

We have much satisfaction in stating that the American brig *ANNE*, reported in our last to be on shore on the West side of the Island, has been got off and came into the Harbour on Saturday afternoon. On examination it appears that she has not suffered any damage.

September 7.—On Wednesday evening came into the harbour the Ship *WELLINGTON*, Captain E. Maxwell, from Calcutta the 17th ultimo. *Passengers*:—Mr. Henderson, Mr. Lewis and Mr. Owen.

The *WELLINGTON* is bound to Singapore and Batavia, and, we understand, will sail in the course of this day.

The H. C. Ship *EARL OF BALCARNAS*, P. Cameron, Esq. Captain, from Calcutta the 21st ultimo, anchored in the harbour late on Thursday evening. *Passengers*.—Mrs. Macalister, Mrs. White and two Children, Miss White; the Honourable J. Macalister, Esq. Member of Council of this Presidency, C. Palmer, Esq. Captain White, D. Ramsay, Esq. Assistant Surgeon, and Ensign Cary.

Yesterday forenoon, Mr. Macalister landed at the Jetty under the customary honors.

We are concerned to state that the Infant Son of Mr. Macalister, died at Sea during the Voyage.

The H. C. Ship *LONDON*, is reported to sail this day, in prosecution of her Voyage to China.

The Brig *STONHAM*, from Calcutta, passed the Island on Thursday.

Distress in Ireland.**ADDITIONAL SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE FUND.**

Names.	Sums.	Names.	Sums.
Richard Jones,	16	C. Birch, of Jungapore,	100
Gunganarain Doss,	200	A Senior Civilian out of	
Capt. Wm. Kennedy, ...	150	Employ,	100
Lt. Col. J. A. Paul Mac-		M. Lumsdaine,	100
Gregor,	100	L. R. Stacey,	32
J. P. Jones,	100	Lt. George Minchin, ...	100
M. Staunton,	50	Mrs. Minchin,	100
J. Kerr,	25	Captain J. Scott,	32
W. Stacy,	10	Major W. L. Watson, ..	50
J. McKennon,	10	Sir Fred. Hamilton Bart. ..	400
H. Martindell,	50		
E. C. Sneyd,	50	Total,	2,117
JOHN BULL in the East, ..	200		
W. M. Farrell,	100	Sum already advertised ..	51,090
W. Byrne,	32		
Robert Skinner, Dum-		Grand Total, ..	53,207
Dum,	10		

The Committee re-assembles this morning at 9 o'clock at the Town Hall and a full Meeting is expected to consider of the best mode of making the first remittance by the ADRIAN.

CHARITY SERMONS.

The Reverend D. Bryce at the Kirk in the forenoon on Sunday next.

The Reverend Mr. Hill at the Union Chapel in the afternoon of the same day at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 7 o'clock.

The Reverend Vicar Fré Manoel da Santa Theresa, at the Chapel of Nossa Senhora de Rosario in the forenoon of Sunday the 27th instant.

The Reverend D. Corrie at the Cathedral in the forenoon of Sunday the 3d Proximo.

Shipping Arrivals.**CALCUTTA.**

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence	Left
Oct. 17	Matilda	British	J. Marchant	Mozambique	Aug. 22

Stations of Vessels in the River.

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 16, 1822.

At Diamond Harbour.—H. C. S. ASTELL,—ALMORAH, and EXMOUTH, inward-bound, remain,—ATLET ROHOMANY, (Arab), GEORGINA, NANCY, (F.) and FARA ROHANY, (Arab), on their way to Town,—FELICITAS, proceeded down,—ELIZABETH, passed down,—GOVERNOR PHILLIPS, (brig), and PALLAS, (brig), passed up.

Kedgerae.—NEPTUNE, AGINCOURT, and MELLECKEL BHUR, on their way to Town,—MATILDA, passed up.

New Anchorage.—H. C. Ships PRINCE REGENT, and ASIA.

It appears that the MARQUIS WELLINGTON and THOMAS GRENVILLE arrived in England on the 29th of May, and that the WOODFORD was off Weymouth on the same day.—*Govt. Gaz.*

Military Arrivals and Departures.

Weekly List of Military Arrivals at, and Departures from, the Presidency.

Arrivals.—Major Cartwright, 24th Native Infantry, from Europe.—Major Boyd, 1st Battalion 25th Native Infantry, from Europe.—Lieutenant Bignell, Quarter Master 1st Battalion 8th Native Infantry, from Keilah.—Cadet R. Chitty, from Europe.

Departures.—Surgeon Hough, 11th Native Infantry, to Cawnpore.—Captain C. Rogers, 5th Native Infantry, to Europe, on the DOROTHY.—Lieutenant G. Griffiths, 17th Native Infantry, to Cuttack.—Lieutenant T. Webster, Goruckpore Light Infantry, to Goruckpore.—Lieutenant Macdonald, 23d Madras Native Infantry, to Europe, on the DOROTHY.—Ensign Freeth, 2d Battalion 20th Native Infantry, to Cuttack.—Ensign Foley, 27th Native Infantry, to Europe, on the DOROTHY.

Commercial Reports.

(From the Calcutta Exchange Price Current of Yesterday.)

	Rs. As.	Rs. As.
Cotton, Jaloan,	per maund	14 0 a 14 8
Cutchoura,		11 0 a 13 0
Grain, Rice, Patna,		2 2 a 2 4
Patchery, 1st,		2 4 a 2 8
Ditto, 2d,		1 14 a 2 0
Moongy, 1st,		1 6 a 1 7
Ditto, 2d,		1 5 a 1 6
Ballum, 1st,		1 7 a 1 8
Wheat, Dooda,		1 2 a 1 3
Gram, Patna,		1 0 a 1 1
Dhall, Urruhr, good,		1 8 a 1 9
Indigo, fine blue,		300 0 a 320 0
Ordinary ditto,		290 0 a 300 0
Fine purple and violet,		280 0 a 290 0
Saltpetre, Culme, 1st sort,		5 12 a 6 0
2d sort,		5 0 a 5 4
3d sort,		4 0 a 4 8

Indigo.—The new crop is coming fast into the market—we have no sales to quote in it since our last, our prices are consequently nominal—the Doorgah-poojah Holidays, which commence on Sunday, will put a complete stop to business during the ensuing week—we do not expect to hear of any considerable transactions in it, until they are over.

Cotton.—The transactions in this since our last continue principally confined to natives, for country consumption—It appears to have fallen a little in the interior—at Mirzapore the 7th instant, new Bandah was stated at 19-2, Jaloan at 17-7, and Cut choura at 15-6 per local maund—At Jeangnj the 12th instant, Bandah was quoted at 16-10 to 16-14, Jaloan at 15-10, and Cutchoura at 14 to 14-2 per maund—stock about 42,000 maunds.

Saltpetre—Continues in good demand, and sales going on in it at our quotations.

Sugar.—In limited request, but we have no alterations to state in prices.

Grain.—Dull, and rather looking down.

Piece Goods.—Are in fair demand, at our quotations.

Metals.—English Iron is rather dull, but steady—sales in Swedish have been effected this week at our quotations—Steel looking up—Tutenague and Spelter in fair request at our quotations—Pig-Lead without alteration since our last—Sheet-Copper looking up, and the Market getting bare of it.

Europe Goods.—The market very heavy, and much depressed, our quotations are nominal.

Freight to London—May be stated at £3 to £6 per Ton.

Deaths.

Early on the morning of Tuesday the 15th instant, died at the House of his distressed Father, JOHN WHEATLEY, Esq. in Calcutta, of a bilious Fever, which baffled all Medical aid, Ensign GEORGE HAMPDEN WHEATLEY, of the Engineers, and grand son of the late — WHEATLEY, Esq. of Lesney, in Kent. This truly amiable young man had not been more than three weeks in India, and had only just attained his 18th year, when it pleased the Almighty Disposer of Events, to call him from this transitory life to the enjoyment of the highest state of bliss with his acknowledged Saviour in the realms above. He lived a most dutiful, and affectionate Son, and died a good Christian, very sincerely, and deservedly lamented. David's Consolation will now be that of his Father and his Friends.—“I shall go to him, though he will not return to me.” (2. Sam. ch. 12, v. 23.)

At Kamptee near Nagpoor, on the 26th ultimo, Lieutenant EDWARD POOLE, of the 2d Battalion 22d Regiment of Native Infantry.

At Saugor, on the 17th ultimo, Mr. RICHARD GLASSUP, Conductor of Ordnance Commissariat.

On the 4th instant, after a lingering illness of nearly 3 months, which she bore with true Christian fortitude and resignation, Mrs. ELIZABETH D'COSTA, aged 21 years.

At Surat, on the 4th ultimo, after 14 days illness, of a bilious fever, Brevet Captain and Lieutenant A. W. BURN, Adjutant 2d Battalion 4th Regiment of Bombay Native Infantry, aged 32 years.

At Bombay, on the 11th ultimo, the infant Son of Lieutenant Colonel SHULDHAM.